The Hong Kong Daily Press.

No. 5376 號六十七百三千五第 日六初月正年亥乙 HONGKONG, THURSDAY, 11TH FEBRUARY, 1875. 四年禮 號一十月二英 港香 [PRICE $2½ PER MONTH

Arrivals.

February 10, JAPAN, British str., 1,865, H. de Smidt, Saigon 5th February, Rice and Sundries.—D. SASSOON, SONS & Co.

February 10, CONSOLATION, British str., 768, T. Cormack, Bangkok 2nd February, General.—TACK-MEE.

February 10, DOUGLAS, British steamer, 864, Burnie, Foochow 7th February, Amoy 8th, and Swatow 9th, Tea and Treasure.—D. LAPRAIK & Co.

Departures.

February 10, YUEN-TZE-FEE, str., for East Coast.

February 10, Fu-yow, str., for Amoy, &c.

February 10, HECTOR, str., for Shanghai.

Clearances.

AT THE HARBOUR MASTER'S OFFICE, FEBRUARY 10TH.

Norma, for Whampoa.

Passengers.

ARRIVED.

Per *Douglas*, str., from East Coast:—
Mr. and Mrs. Manger, Messrs. Pye, Knight, Battles, Röttunjee, and Kirby, and 25 Chinese.

Per *Consolation*, str., from Bangkok:—
3 Chinese.

Per *Japan*, str., from Saigon:—
10 Chinese.

DEPARTED.

Per *Yuen-tzejee*, str., for Amoy, &c.:—
Capt. Koub, and 24 Chinese.

Reports.

The British steamship *Japan* reports left Saigon on 5th February. First part of voyage had light winds with heavy N.E. swell, and the latter part moderate winds with thick foggy weather to arrival.

The British steamship *Consolation* reports left Bangkok on 2nd February. Had the first part strong monsoon and heavy weather; latter part light monsoon. About 80 miles off Saigon in lat. 9.20, and long. 107.32 E., picked up a boat containing 14 male and five female Cochin Chinese, who had been wrecked in a gale off the Coast.

The British steamship *Douglas* reports left Foochow on 7th February, Amoy on the 8th, and Swatow on the 9th. Experienced moderate monsoon and cloudy weather the first part of passage; the middle part light variable winds and the same weather; the latter part dense fogs and calms. The steamship *Lee-yuen* was in Foochow. Passed the steamship *Priam* in River Min, bound up. Passed the steamships *Yung-ching* and *Massilia*, also a steamer, name unknown, bound North, on the 7th instant. The steamship *Yesso* left Amoy for Foochow on the 9th instant. The German corvette *Ariadne* was in Swatow.

FOOCHOW SHIPPING.

(*From Hedge & Co.'s Weekly Shipping Report.*)

Pagoda Anchorage, 5th February.

ARRIVALS.

January 29th, Wm. Turner from Shanghai; 30th, Golden State from Shanghai; February 2nd, str. Dragon from Shanghai; 3rd, str. Douglas from Hongkong.

DEPARTURES.

January 31st, str. Kwangtung for Hongkong; February 3rd, Adele for Shanghai.

Vessels Expected at Hongkong.

(Corrected to Date.)

Vessel's Name.	*From.*	*Date.*
Invincible	London	Sept. 9
Fede e Speranza	Swansea	Sept. 14
Hansa	Cardiff	Sept. 15
Bonita	Cardiff	Sept. 18
Varuna	Hamburg	Sept. 19
Life Brigade (s)	Shields	Sept. 26
Fluellin	Sunderland	Oct. 5
August Frederick	Swansea	Oct. 13
Livingstone	Kiel	Oct. 23
Green Jacket	Penarth	Oct. 24
M. Washington	Boston	Oct. 24
McNear	Newcastle	Oct. 30
Castria	Shields	Oct. 31
Eleanor	London	Nov. 4
Papa	Hamburg	Nov. 5
Admiral Tegethof	Cardiff	Nov. 8
Anna Dorothea	Swansea	Nov. 8
Dorothea	Cardiff	Nov. 11
Osaka	London	Nov. 12
Sophie	London	Nov. 18
Panama	Cardiff	Nov. 18
Ceylon	London	Nov. 17
Hilberina	Glasgow	Nov. 20
Villa Franca	Liverpool	Nov. 21
Juno	Cuxhaven	Nov. 23
Rollo	London	Nov. 30
Albatross	Cardiff	Dec. 1
Min (s)	London	Dec. 5
Harwich	Swansea	Dec. 7
George	Bremerhaven	Dec. 11
Livingstone	Cardiff	Dec. 12
Caphorn	Swansea	Dec. 14
Sophie	Antwerp	Dec. 14
Anna	Hamburg	Dec. 16
Egeria (s)	Cuxhaven	Dec. 17
Min (s)	Plymouth	Dec. 18
Swatow (s)	London	Dec. 21
Glamis Castle (s)	London	Dec. 23

Auction Sales To-day.

None.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

NOTICE.

ON AND AFTER MARCH 1st, 1875, the Dates of SAILING of the Company's Steamers from HONGKONG for SAN FRANCISCO, via YOKOHAMA, will be the FIRST and FIFTEENTH of each Month, until further notice.

When these Dates fall on SUNDAY, the Day of Sailing will be the PRECEDING SATURDAY.

G. B. EMORY,
Acting Agent.

24d 141 Hongkong, 23rd January, 1875.

NOTICE.

NEITHER the Captain, Owners, or Agents of the French Barque *Rance* (Captain GRIEBEN) will be responsible for any debts contracted by the Officers or Crew of the said vessel.

tf 114 Hongkong, 19th January, 1875.

TOWING.

THE Steam-Tug *LITTLE ORPHAN* is available for TOWING at Reasonable Rates. Apply on Board, or to

BOSTON JACK & Co.
Anchorage of Peddar's Wharf.

82 Hongkong, 13th January, 1875.

NOTICE TO SHIP MASTERS.

OPIUM AND SPIRITS FARMS IN COCHIN-CHINA.

IN Pursuance of the Ordinances enacted by the Governor, Intimation is hereby given that Ship Masters have to make known at the Harbour-master's or Farmers' Offices, on their arrival in Saigon, any quantity of Opium or Spirits of any kind which may have been shipped on board of their Vessels, failing which they are liable to the Penalties specified therein.

(Ord. 5, Oct. 1871, Art. VII., XVI., XVII.)
(„ 13, Sept., 1873, „ XIII.)

Les Fermiers de l'Opium et des Alcools.
BANHAP & CIE.

Vu le Président du Conseil d'Admon.,
A. SPOONER.

6m 106 Saigon, January, 1875.

Banks.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

PAID-UP CAPITAL.....5,000,000 of Dollars.
RESERVE FUND.....775,000 of Dollars.

Court of Directors:—
Chairman—W. H. FORBES, Esq.
Deputy Chairman—AD. ANDRE, Esq.
E. R. Bellios, Esq. | A. F. Heard, Esq.
J. E. Cordas, Esq. | H. Hoppius, Esq.
E. D. Sassoon, Esq.
Chief Manager.
Hongkong—James Greig, Esq.,
Manager.
Shanghai—Ewen Cameron, Esq.
London Bankers—London and County Bank.

HONGKONG.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

On Current Deposit Accounts at the rate of 1 per cent. per annum on the daily balance.

On Fixed Deposits:—
For 3 months 2 per cent. per annum.
„ 6 „ 4 „ „
„ 12 „ 5 „ „

LOCAL BILLS DISCOUNTED.

Credits—granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Drafts—granted on London, and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

JAMES GREIG, *Chief Manager.*

Offices of the Corporation,
No. 1, Queen's Road East,
Hongkong, 15th January, 1875.

THE CHEQUE BANK, LIMITED.

THE CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON, AND CHINA supplies CHEQUE BOOKS of the CHEQUE BANK, LIMITED, on payment of the necessary amount.

By Order,
S. J. NICOLLS,
Secretary.

146 Hongkong, 22nd January, 1875.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Ordinary Yearly MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS in the CORPORATION will be held at the CITY HALL, Hongkong, on THURSDAY, the 18th current, at Two o'clock P.M., for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Court of Directors, together with a Statement of Account to 31st December, 1874.

By order of the Board of Directors,
JAMES GREIG,
Chief Manager.

178 Hongkong, 1st February, 1875.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the REGISTER of SHARES of the CORPORATION will be CLOSED from the 8th to the 18th current, (both days included,) during which period no transfer of Shares can be registered.

By order of the Board of Directors.
JAMES GREIG,
Chief Manager.

179 Hongkong, 1st February, 1875.

TO LET,
With Prompt Possession.

THE BUSINESS PREMISES, hitherto occupied by Messrs. JOHN BURD & Co., consisting of 5 Rooms, 2 Godowns and Compradore's Offices.

Apply to
LAI HING & Co.
禮興

tf 174 Hongkong, 30th January, 1875.

TO LET.

BOULDER LODGE, with COACH HOUSE and STABLING.

Apply to
G. FALCONER & Co.

tf 215 Hongkong, 9th February, 1875.

TO LET.
With Immediate Possession.

THE Desirable FAMILY RESIDENCE, Bonham Road West, lately occupied by N. J. EDE, Esq., containing Ten Rooms, Bathrooms, Out-houses, and Stabling, &c.

Apply to
THOMAS GREEN,
P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Office.

tf 2043 Hongkong, 7th December, 1874.

TO LET,
With Prompt Possession.

THE Detached PREMISES situated on Inland Lot 169, Graham Street, (at present occupied by Messrs. E. SCHEELHASE & Co.,) consisting of DWELLING HOUSE, OFFICE, and Four GODOWNS.

Apply to
T. G. LINSTEAD.

98 Hongkong, 16th January, 1875.

TO LET.

THE Premises known as the "THE WOODLANDS," newly painted and in Good Order.

Apply to
REMEDIOS & Co.

tf 131 Hongkong, 22nd January, 1875.

TO LET.

NO. 7, Garden Road, known as "HARPERVILLE," lately the Residence of J. M. WALTERS, Esq.

DAVID SASSOON, SONS & Co.

tf 197 Hongkong, 4th February, 1875.

TO LET.

THE whole, or part, of the Residence known as "THE HERMITAGE."

Apply to
T. ALGAR,
9, Hollywood Road.

tf 977 Hongkong, 23rd June, 1874.

TO LET.

THE PREMISES at present occupied by THE CHINA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, Queen's Road.

Apply to
G. FALCONER.

tf 1070 Hongkong, 7th July, 1874.

TO LET,

TWO DWELLING HOUSES and OFFICES, Nos. 14 and 16, Stanley Street, lately in the occupation of Messrs. RAYNAL & Co., which have recently been thoroughly repaired. Possession may be had from May 1st.

With Immediate Possession.

PREMISES No. 44, Queen's Road, lately in the occupation of Messrs. G. DUBOST & Co.

HOUSE No. 4, Gough Street.

HOUSE No. 35, Wellington Street, thoroughly repaired, lately in the occupation of Messrs. ROSE & Co.

DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.

tf 2050 Hongkong, 28th December, 1874.

POSITIVE GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

CHAS. H. MORGAN
Agent.

1v 943 Hongkong, 19th June, 1874.

TRANSATLANTIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF HAMBURG.

THE undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Company, are prepared to accept *risks against Fire at current rates*, subject to a bonus of 20 per cent.

SIEMSSEN & Co.,
Agents.

tf 39 Hongkong, 16th November, 1872.

PHŒNIX FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents to the above Company at this Port, are prepared to grant Policies against Fire to the extent of $40,000, on Buildings, or on Goods stored therein.

DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.

tf 717 Hongkong, 9th November, 1868.

Notices of Firms.

NOTICE.

WE, the Undersigned, have Established ourselves at this Port as MERCHANTS and COMMISSION AGENTS, under the style and Firm of JOHNSTON & Co.

W. CUNNINGHAM JOHNSTON,
J. ALEXANDER.

3m 1 Amoy, 1st January, 1875.

NOTICE.

MR. HENRY LISTON DALRYMPLE and Mr. JOHN GORDON TALBOT HASSELL have this day been admitted Partners in our Firm.

Mr. GEORGE HALES is authorised to sign our Firm by procuration, at Foochow.

BIRLEY & Co.

3m 5 Hongkong, 1st January, 1875.

NOTICE.

THE Interest and Responsibility of Mr. A. A. HAYES, Jr., in our Firm, in Hongkong and China, ceased on the 31st December ultimo.

OLYPHANT & Co.

1m 65 Hongkong, 11th January, 1875.

NOTICE.

THE Interest and Responsibility of Mr. S. E. SHELLIM, in our Firm at this Port and in China, ceased on the 31st December, 1874. And Mr. EDWARD ELIAS SASSOON has been admitted a Partner therein from the 1st January ultimo.

E. D. SASSOON & Co.

1m 204 Hongkong, 5th February, 1875.

THE Undersigned has been appointed AGENT at this Port for Messrs. HENRY S. KING & Co., of London.

OFFICE—*No. 6, Stanley Street.*

W. H. NOTLEY.

tf 1765 Hongkong, 24th October, 1874.

NOTICE.

I HAVE this day Established myself at this Port as MERCHANT and GENERAL COMMISSION AGENT, under the Firm of WIELER & Co.

OSCAR WIELER.

tf 2137 Hongkong, 19th December, 1874.

NOTICE.

MR. CASSUMBHOY KHAKEEBHOY is authorized to sign my Firm from this day.

REHEMOOBHOY HABIBBHOY.

14d 189 Hongkong, 2nd February, 1875.

NOTICE.

MR. CASSUMBHOY KHAKEEBHOY is authorized to sign my Firm from this day.

AHMEDBHOY HABIBBHOY.

14d 190 Hongkong, 2nd February, 1875.

NOTICE.

MR. ALFRED THOMAS MANGER has this day been admitted a Partner in our Firm.

DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.

1829 Hongkong, 2nd November, 1874.

NOTICE.

THE Interest and Responsibility of Mr FREDERICK WILLIAM COARE in our Firm ceases from and after this date.

COARE, LIND & Co.

3m 188 Canton, February 1st, 1875.

NOTICE.

I HAVE Established myself at this Port as Merchant and Commission Agent.

A. MACG. HEATON,

tf 491 Hongkong, 31st March, 1874.

NOTICE.

I HAVE this day established myself at this Port as COMMISSION AGENT and PUBLIC TEA INSPECTOR, under the Style and Firm of GEPP & Co.

ARTHUR M. GEPP.

2m 176 Canton, 1st February, 1875.

NOTICE.

THE Interest and Responsibility of Mr. THOMAS PICKERING DROWN, in our Firm, ceased on the 10th November, 1873.

E. VINCENT & Co.

Swatow, China, 10th October, 1874.

MR. COLIN CAMPBELL WILLIAMS is this day admitted a Partner in our Firm.

E. VINCENT & Co.

Swatow, China, 10th October, 1874. [tf 1669

THE SECOND COLONIAL SEA AND FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF BATAVIA.

THE Undersigned, having been appointed Agents in Hongkong for the above Company, call SPECIAL ATTENTION OF SHIPPERS to the low rates of premium charged for all steamer risks, besides which a Brokerage of THIRTY-THREE and ONE-THIRD PER CENT. (33⅓ %) will be allowed on risks to ports in China, Japan, the Philippines, and the Straits. On risk to all other ports the Brokerage will be FIFTEEN PER CENT. (15 %) only.

SIEMSSEN & Co.,
Agents.

tf 1028 Hongkong, 1st July, 1874.

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned, Agents for the above Company, are prepared to grant Policies against Fire to the extent of $60,000 on any one

FIRST-CLASS RISK,

at Current Rates.

A RETURN OF TWENTY PER CENT. (20 %) will be made on the premium charged on all Insurances, such RETURN being payable on the issue of the Policy.

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.,
Agents,
Imperial Fire Insurance Company.

333 Hongkong, 1st March, 1874.

BATAVIA SEA AND FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Company, are prepared to grant Insurances as follows:—

MARINE RISKS.

Policies at current rates, payable either here, in London, or at the principal ports of India, Australia, and the East.

A BROKERAGE of THIRTY-THREE and ONE-THIRD PER CENT. will be allowed on all LOCAL RISKS.

FIRE RISKS.

Policies granted on First-class Buildings to an extent of $20,000.

A DISCOUNT of TWENTY PER CENT. (20 %) upon the current local rates will be allowed on all premium charged for insurance; such discount being deducted at the time of the issue of policy.

RUSSELL & Co.,
Agents.

1 Hongkong, 1st January, 1874.

STORAGE.

COALS received on Storage in First-class Godowns (lately known as those of Messrs. R. S. WALKER & Co.) of about 5,000 tons Capacity, situated on the Praya, West Wanchai.

T. G. LINSTEAD.

1909 Hongkong, 18th November, 1874.

THE TOURISTS GUIDE.—REDUCED PRICE $1.

Containing the names of all the Articles of Trade, objects of Natural History, Furniture, &c., &c., with the Punti, and Mandarin Pronunciation.

Also a few copies of the GRAMMAR of the Chinese Language, in two Parts.

The Daily Press Office.

Auctions.

GENERAL WEEKLY-SALE.

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co. will Sell by Public Auction, at their Sale Rooms, Queen's Road,

TO-MORROW,

February 12th, 1875, at Noon,—

MORTON'S SAUCE, SALAD OIL, MUSTARD, CAPERS, ARROWROOT, FRESH SALMON, SARDINES, BISCUITS, &c.

Also,

WOOLLEN CLOTH, WOOLLEN SCARVES and JACKETS, Wine and Champagne GLASSES, GOBLETS, Handsome Window BLINDS, FILTERS, &c., &c.

And

100 Boxes English Yellow SOAP.
50 Kegs Cut NAILS, 1 to 2 inch.
Octagon Fine STEEL, 1½ to 2 inch.

And

At 2 o'clock P.M.,—

A Basket CARRIAGE, PONY and HARNESS.

A BULL TERRIER BITCH and PUPS.

TERMS OF SALE.—Cash before delivery in Mexican Dollars weighed at 7.1.7. All Lots, with all faults and errors of description at purchasers' risk on the fall of the hammer.

236 Hongkong, 10th February, 1875.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned has received instructions from H. M. Naval Storekeeper, to Sell by Public Auction, on

TUESDAY,

the 23rd February, 1875, at 11 A.M., at H. M. Naval Yard,

SUNDRY NAVAL and VICTUALLING STORES, comprising:—

Old METAL, IRON, STEEL, &c.
Old BUNTING, RAGS, LIGNUM VITÆ, &c.
BOATS, GLASS and Chinese ARTICLES.
SERGE, FLANNELS, BOOTS, &c.
PORK, BEEF, BISCUITS, &c.

Also,

Two 60-H.P. MARINE ENGINES.

TERMS OF SALE.—Cash before delivery in Mexican Dollars weighed at 7.1.7.

J. M. ARMSTRONG,
Government Auctioneer.

231 Hongkong, 11th February, 1875.

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF HONGKONG.

A. McDONALD AND OTHERS
v.
J. McDONALD AND ANOTHER.

THE Undersigned has received instructions to Sell by

PUBLIC AUCTION,

Under a Decree of the said Court,

On the Premises,

ON A DAY TO BE NAMED,

of which Notice will be given,—

All that PIECE or PARCEL of GROUND, situate, lying, and being at Victoria in the Island of Hongkong, abutting on the North side thereof on the Praya, and measuring thereon One hundred feet; on the South side thereof on a Public Road, and measuring thereon One hundred and twelve feet; on the East side thereof on a close registered in the Land Office as Marine Lot Number One hundred and eighty-five, and measuring thereon Two hundred and ninety two feet; and on the West side thereof on a Public Street, and measuring thereon Three hundred and forty feet, which said Piece or Parcel of GROUND contains in the whole Thirty-one thousand six hundred square feet, and is registered in the Land Office as Marine Lot Number One hundred and eighty-four. For the unexpired term of Nine hundred and ninety-nine years commencing from Twenty-fifth day of June, 1861, at a Yearly Crown Rent of $240; with the PATENT SLIP thereon, and all WORKING GEAR connected with the same, and all the BUILDINGS erected thereon, comprising Dwelling House, Machine and Blacksmith's Shops and Engine House.

The above will be offered in One Lot, which will include the GOODWILL of the Business now carried on at the West Point Patent Slip.

And,

At the same time and place, will be Sold the STEAM TUG *Blue Bell*, measuring 75 feet over all, 14 ft. 6 in. Beam, 7 ft. 6 in. Hold, in complete order, built of TEAK throughout and COPPER FASTENED.

Also,

The STOCK, comprising:—

Copper Bars and Plates, Yellow Metal, Round, Square, Plate, Bar and Angle Iron.

Boiler Tubes, Rivets, Nuts and Bolts. Blacksmith's tools, Forges, Bellows and Anvils, Taps and Dies. Copper and Iron Nails. Brass Screws, Chains of various sizes, Steel, &c., &c.

And,

A QUANTITY OF TIMBER.

The Slip can receive vessels of 1,500 tons, and has docked a vessel of 1,400 tons capacity, *and is in complete working order.*

TERMS OF SALE FOR THE MARINE LOT, PATENT SLIP AND BUILDINGS.—One half of the purchase money to be paid on the fall of the hammer, and balance on completion of the Deed of Transfer of the Leasehold Property, the expenses of which to be paid by the purchaser. Before the delivery of the other Lots, Cash must be paid in Mexican Dollars weighed at 7.1.7. All Lots with all faults and errors of description to be at purchaser's risk from the fall of hammer, and subject to the approval of the Court.

Further Particulars can be obtained from Messrs. CALDWELL and BREEDON, Solicitors, 29, Queen's Road.

J. M. ARMSTRONG,
Auctioneer.

227 Hongkong, 9th February, 1875.

NOW READY.

PRICE $6.00.

CH'O HOK KAI,

A HANDBOOK OF THE CANTON VERNACULAR OF THE CHINESE LANGUAGE.

BEING a Series of Introductory Lessons for Domestic and Business purposes.

By N. B. DENNYS, PH.D.

*** This Work has been approved as a text-book for the examinations in Chinese by the Government Examination Board of Hongkong.

For Sale at the
CHINA MAIL OFFICE.

3m 2114 Hongkong, 15th December, 1874.

E. REMINGTON & SONS,

MANUFACTURERS OF MILITARY RIFLES AND AMMUNITION.

ARMOURY AT ILION, NEW YORK, U. S. A.

AGENTS IN CHINA,

AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co.

1m 64 Hongkong, 12th January, 1875.

NOTIFICATION.

A COPY of the JURY LIST for 1875 is posted at the Supreme Court House for Inspection.

Notice of Inaccuracies, Omissions, Objections, &c., must be given to the Registrar on or before TUESDAY, *the 16th day of February*, 1875, in accordance with the Provisions of Section 8 of Ordinance No. 11 of 1854.

It is further notified that no Person whose name is in the List as a Juror will be excused from service on the ground of any exemption to which he may be entitled, or on the ground of any want of qualification, unless such exemption shall have been claimed and established, or such want of qualification duly proved, at or before the time above specified.

W. H. ALEXANDER,
Registrar.

156 187 Hongkong, 1st February, 1875.

THE Undersigned have been appointed Sole Agents for the Sale of their Goods in Hongkong and China by Messrs. J. & R. TENNENT, Glasgow, and Messrs. DAVID CORSAR & SONS, Arbroath.

ARNHOLD, KARBERG & Co.

tf 419 Hongkong, January, 1867.

Intimations.

THE HONGKONG FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE Sixth Ordinary Annual MEETING of Shareholders in the above Company will be held at the Offices of the Company, No. 7, Queen's Road, on MONDAY, the 15th February next, at Three o'clock in the afternoon, to receive a Statement of Accounts to 31st December, 1874, the Report of the General Managers, and to elect a Consulting Committee and Auditors.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.,
General Managers,
Hongkong Fire Insurance Co., Limited.

32d 92 Hongkong, 15th January, 1875.

THE HONGKONG FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

THE Transfer Books of the Company will be CLOSED from the 1st to the 18th February next, both days included.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.,
General Managers,
Hongkong Fire Insurance Co., Limited.

32d 93 Hongkong, 15th January, 1875.

THE CHINA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE SIXTH ORDINARY MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS in the Company will be held at the Company's Office, 39 Queen's Road, Victoria, at half-past 3 o'clock in the afternoon of THURSDAY, the 18th February next, for the purpose of receiving a Statement of Accounts, and the Report of the Directors, for the Year ending 31st December, 1874.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company WILL BE CLOSED from the 5th to the 18th February, both days inclusive.

By Order,
JAS. B. COUGHTRIE,
Secretary.

23d 147 Hongkong, 23rd January, 1875.

OFFICE OF THE CHINA TRADERS' INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the NINTH ORDINARY MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held at the Head Office, Victoria, Hongkong, on FRIDAY, the 19th February proximo, at 3 o'clock P.M., for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Committee, together with a Statement of Accounts to 31st October, 1874.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 5th to 19th proximo, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Committee,
AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co.,
General Agents.

23d 166 Hongkong, 28th January, 1875.

VICTORIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF HONGKONG, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE FIFTH ORDINARY MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS in this COMPANY will be held at the HEAD OFFICE, 48, QUEEN'S ROAD, Victoria, at 3 o'clock P.M., on MONDAY, the 22nd February next, for the purpose of receiving a Statement of Accounts and the Report of the Board of Directors for the Year ended 31st December, 1874.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company WILL BE CLOSED from the 8th to the 22nd February next, both days inclusive.

By Order,
AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co.,
Secretaries.

177 Hongkong, 30th January, 1875.

HONGKONG AND WHAMPOA DOCK COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

THE Transfer Books of the above Company will be CLOSED from the 10th to the 24th inst., both days included.

By Order,
R. DUNCAN,
Secretary.

16d 216 Hongkong, 8th February, 1875.

HONGKONG HOTEL COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

THE WARRANTS for the Dividend of $2.50 per share declared at the Meeting of Shareholders of the HONGKONG HOTEL COMPANY, LIMITED, will be ready for delivery by the Undersigned, after Noon TO-DAY.

By Order,
ED. BAKER,
Secretary.

208 Hongkong, 6th February, 1875.

HONGKONG, CANTON, AND MACAO STEAMBOAT COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE DIVIDEND, at the rate of 12 per cent. per Annum, or $4.50 per Share, declared at the Ordinary Half-yearly Meeting of Shareholders held THIS DAY, will be payable at the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION, on and after SATURDAY, the 23rd instant. Shareholders are requested to apply at the Office of the Company for Warrants.

By Order of the Board of Directors.
AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co.,
General Agents.

tf 134 Hongkong, 21st January, 1875.

NOTICE.

IT IS HEREBY NOTIFIED that the Business, Goodwill, and Stock-in-trade of the SAM SHING CHEUNG KI, Sweetmeat Dealer, Canton, has been transferred by its Owner YOUNG WING to the Undersigned, who will not hold himself responsible for any Debts contracted, or any transaction entered into, or Goods purchased by the said YOUNG WING, whose interest henceforth ceases in the said Shop. This notice is given to avoid any disputes in the future.

E. N. METTA.

151 156 Canton, 7th January, 1875.

HARMONIUM.

FOR SALE, an Alexandre "CHURCH HARMONIUM" with 23 Stops, and an extra Set of Vibrators.

For Particulars, address "A. B," at the Office of this Paper.

138 Hongkong, 22nd January, 1875.

G. O. ROGERS, D.D.S.,
DENTIST.

No. 7, ARBUTHNOT ROAD.

tf 247 Hongkong, 1st December, 1874.

HONGKONG ICE COMPANY.

HAVE always on hand a STOCK of CLEAR SOLID BLOCK ICE made from PURE FILTERED WATER, without the use of Ether, Ammonia, or any kind of Chemicals whatever;

PRICE TWO CENTS PER POUND.

SPECIAL AGREEMENTS made with Steamship Owners or Agents.

DEPOT, No. 17, QUEEN'S ROAD, HONGKONG HOTEL BUILDINGS.

WORKS at EAST POINT.

KYLE & BAIN,
Proprietors.

1992 Hongkong, 2nd December, 1874.

F. KRUPP'S CAST STEEL WORKS, ESSEN (GERMANY.)

SOLE AGENT FOR CHINA AND JAPAN,

F. PEIL,

tf 1671 *Hongkong, Shanghai, Cologne (Germany.)*

Intimations.

SAYLE & CO.

HAVE received, ex S. S. *State of Virginia* and other late arrivals, as under:—

BONNET'S BEST BLACK GROSGRAIN SILKS.

SILKS of all Shades in Plain Colors, for Evening Wear.

Ready-made BALL DRESSES in BLACK, WHITE, and COLORED TARLATAN.

FRENCH FLOWERS and ORNAMENTS for the Hair.

A Fresh Delivery of KID GLOVES (one, two, and four Buttons.)

LADIES' COLLARS and CUFFS, in EMBROIDERED LINEN-EDGED LACE.

LINEN SETS, TRIMMED REAL VALENCIENNES.

EMBROIDERED BOOK MUSLIN SETS, TRIMMED LACE.

REAL MALTESE RUFFLES and COLLARETTES.

FRILLED LINEN COLLARS.

A Nice Assortment of BEADED NET and TULLE RUFFLES.

The New BEADED FICHU.

BEADED LACE and JET TRIMMINGS.

JET and other ORNAMENTS.

FANCY BUTTONS for Costumes.

SCARVES with Embroidered Ends, in all Colors.

A Well-Assorted STOCK of WASHING MATERIALS for LADIES' MORNING WRAPPERS and COSTUMES in NIAGARA and YOSEMITE STRIPES.

FANCY STRIPED LAWNS.

The New SATIN CHECK PIQUE.

LAWN CHECKS and BROCADED CAMBRICS.

LINEN FRINGE for TRIMMING Ditto.

BOYS' and GIRLS' WHITE and COLORED STRAW HATS, in the Newest Shapes.

A Fresh Supply of BABY LINEN and LADIES' UNDERCLOTHING.

CHILDREN'S BROWN HOLLAND SUITS, PINAFORES and DRESSES.

The First Delivery of Ready-made LINEN and BATISTE COSTUMES.

LADIES' and CHILDREN'S BOOTS and SHOES of DAWSON'S Best Make.

&c., &c., &c.

VICTORIA EXCHANGE,

QUEEN'S ROAD AND STANLEY STREET,

HONGKONG

AND AT SHANGHAI.

HONGKONG PHOTOGRAPHIC COMPANY,

Corner of Wyndham and Wellington Streets,
(Nearly opposite the German Club.)
Open daily, Saturdays excepted.

REDUCTION OF PRICES.

AFTER this Date and until further notice, Prices will be as follows:—

Cameo Portraits,	(if in one order)	for 1 doz.	$4.00
Do.	do.	for 2 doz.	7.00
„	„	„ 3 „	9.00
„	„	„ 5 „	12.00
Cabinet Portraits,	„	„ 1 „	5.00
„	„	„ 1 „	8.00
Portraits 8 by 6, plain,		each	6.00
„ worked up and mounted		„	10.00

Enlargements made from any Photograph (faded or otherwise) colored in oil and framed complete, ... 25.00

Views from Negatives in Stock, ... 0.50
do do per doz. 5.00

Outdoor groups at private houses on Saturdays by arrangement.

Views of Private Houses and Grounds to order, first copy, ... $10.00
Extra copies, ... each 0.50

Patrons of the Hongkong Photographic Rooms can get their servants taken at, first copy, ... 0.50
Extra copies, ... 0.25

N.B.—Suitable Colours for Dress are black, brown, and green.

During the cold season the best light for portraiture is from 10 till 1.

tf 2068 Hongkong, 10th December, 1874.

FOR SALE.

CHAMPAGNE.

HEIDSIECK & Co.'s MONOPOLE, China.

Apply to
DEETJEN & Co.,
Sole Agents for China and Japan.

tf 144 Hongkong, 23rd January, 1875.

FOR SALE.

HENRY RITCHIE'S SUPERIOR PALE SHERRY.

T. G. LINSTEAD.

2138 Hongkong, 21st December, 1874.

J. AND R. TENNENT'S ALE and J. PORTER.

DAVID CORSAR & SONS'
Merchant Navy
Navy Boiled
Long Flax } CANVAS.
Crown

ARNHOLD, KARBERG & Co.

tf 1130 Hongkong, 11th May, 1867.

TRANSLATION.

DOCUMENTS Translated from ENGLISH into CHINESE and GERMAN.

Or from GERMAN, CHINESE, FRENCH, SPANISH, ITALIAN or PORTUGUESE, into ENGLISH, by competent hands.

Special attention paid to PROTESTS, EXTENDED PROTESTS, and other Documents containing NAUTICAL, ENGINEERING, or other TECHNICAL Terms.

Terms for European languages.—

Fair copy, per legal folio,... ... ... $1.00
Extra copies, ... 0.25

Special agreements made for Chinese Translations or lengthy documents in other languages.

Address "TRANSLATION," care of *Daily Press* Office.

6m 2115 Hongkong, 15th December, 1874.

THE ADVERTISER, who has had Three Years' experience of Office Work in China, desires a Re-engagement as Clerk or Junior Book-keeper.

Address "B. A.," *Daily Press* Office.

tf 85 Hongkong, 14th January, 1875.

CHEMIST'S ASSISTANT WANTED.—European. Write and address "SHANGHAI," care of this Paper.

2137 Hongkong, 30th December, 1874.

A. S. WATSON & CO.,
CHEMISTS AND DRUGGISTS
TO
H.R.H. THE DUKE OF EDINBURGH
AND
H.E. THE GOVERNOR,

BEG to announce that they have just received a Choice Assortment of PERFUMERY and TOILET REQUISITES.

tf 976 Hongkong, 19th June, 1873.

Intimations.

FOR SINGAPORE, PENANG, AND CALCUTTA.

THE British Steamer

"THALES,"

M. Young, Commander, will leave for the above Ports on or about the 17th instant.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.

232 Hongkong, 11th February, 1875.

FOR SINGAPORE, BRISBANE, SYDNEY, AND MELBOURNE.

Calling at SOMERSET, COOKSTOWN, CLEVELAND BAY, BOWEN, *and* KEPPEL BAY, *to land Mails and Passengers.*

THE Eastern and Australian Mail Steam Company's Steamship

"SINGAPORE"

will be despatched as above on WEDNESDAY, the 24th inst., at noon.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.,
Agents.

14d 236 Hongkong, 11th February, 1875.

TO LET,

With Possession on the 1st March, 1875.

BELLE VUE, situated at the back of the Albany. Gas and Water laid on.

Apply to
T. ALGAR,
9, Hollywood Road.

tf 233 Hongkong, 11th February, 1875.

TO LET.

A THREE-STOREYED COMFORTABLE HOUSE, No. 18, Hollywood Road, having Nine Rooms, with a fine view of the Harbour. Gas and Water laid on. Rent moderate.

For Particulars, address "L. A.," care of this Office.

tf 234 Hongkong, 11th February, 1875.

FRENCH JAMS.

FRENCH JAMS.
FRENCH JAMS.
FRENCH JAMS.
FRENCH JAMS.
FRENCH JAMS.

CONFITURERIE DE SAINT JAMES.

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.,
Special Agents.

7d 235 Hongkong, 11th February, 1875.

FOR SALE,
JUST LANDED,

25 CASKS CLARET, "PAUILLAC."

J. M. ARMSTRONG.

230 Hong

NOW READY.

THE CHRONICLE AND DIRECTORY FOR 1875.

THIS Work, in the THIRTEENTH year of its existence, is

NOW READY FOR SALE.

It has been compiled and printed at the *Daily Press* Office, as usual, from the best and most authentic sources, and no pains have been spared to make the work complete in all respects.

In addition to the usual varied and voluminous information, the value of the "CHRONICLE AND DIRECTORY FOR 1875" has been further augmented by a

CHROMO-LITHOGRAPH OF A PLAN OF VICTORIA, HONGKONG

THE FOREIGN SETTLEMENTS OF SHANGHAI.

A Chromo-Lithograph Plate of the NEW CODE OF SIGNALS IN USE AT THE PEAK;

also of

THE VARIOUS HOUSE FLAGS

(*Designed expressly for the Work,*)

MAPS OF HONGKONG, JAPAN,

THE SILK WORM DISTRICTS,

THE ISLAND OF FORMOSA,

AND OF

THE COAST OF CHINA;

ALSO, THE

NEW CODE OF CIVIL PROCEDURE—HONGKONG;

besides other local information and statistics corrected to date of publication, tending to make this Work in every way suitable for Public, Mercantile, and General Offices.

The Directory is published in two Forms, Complete at $5; or with the Lists of Residents, Port Directories, Maps, &c., at $3.

Orders for Copies may be sent to the *Daily Press* Office, or to the following Agents:—

Macao.....Messrs. J. P. DA SILVA & Co.
Swatow..... „ QUELCH and CAMPBELL.
Amoy..... „ WILSON, NICHOLLS & Co.
Formosa..... „ WILSON, NICHOLLS & Co.
Foochow..... „ HEDGE & Co.
Ningpo..... „ KELLY & Co., Shanghai.
Shanghai..... „ HALL & HOLTZ.
„ ..... „ KELLY & Co.
Hankow and River Ports „ HALL & HOLTZ and KELLY & Co., Shanghai.
Chefoo and Newchwang „ HALL & HOLTZ and KELLY & Co., Shanghai.
Tientsin and Peking..... „ HALL & HOLTZ and KELLY & Co., Shanghai.
Nagasaki.....THE C. & J. TRADING Co.
Hiogo, Osaka....THE C. & J. TRADING Co.
Yokohama.....Messrs. LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.
„ .....MR. C. D. MOSS, *Japan Gazette* Office.
Manila.....Messrs. J. DE LOYZAGA & Co.
Singapore.....*Straits Times* Office.
London.....Mr. F. ALGAR, Clement's Lane.
„ .....GEO. STREET, 30, Cornhill.
„ .....Messrs. BATES, HENRY & Co.
San Francisco...Mr. L. P. FISHER, 21, Merchants' Exchange.
New York.....Messrs. S. M. PETTINGILL & Co., 37, Park Row.

Hongkong, 2nd January, 1875.

NOW READY.

BOUND VOLUMES of the *China Overland Trade Report* for the Year 1874. Price Ten Dollars.

Apply at the *Daily Press* Office.

Hongkong, 1st February, 1875.

The Daily Press

HONGKONG, FEBRUARY 11TH, 1875.

THE recent murderous attack on Mr. C. E. HILL, at Shanghai, by a Chinese mob, following on several other outrages lately committed by natives on foreigners in that city, affords another proof that the hostility of the Celestial to foreigners, which was so signally evidenced by the riots of last year, is still only slumbering. Acts of violence would be even yet more frequent in the Settlement were it not that the Chinese local authorities are kept in wholesome dread of the satisfaction which is very properly insisted upon by the foreigners. Assaults of the kind committed on Mr. HILL are happily very rare in Hongkong nowadays. And even when they take place, they are usually committed with the object of plunder, as in the case of Mr. Downs, who was knocked down one evening last May, robbed of his watch, and left insensible on the road. The large and efficient police force maintained in this colony also renders the perpetration of such offences a very hazardous job, and hence Europeans go about freely without the slightest fear of insult or danger. But in Shanghai there is no such security. Last month several cases of violence and robbery were recorded, some of a most dastardly character, and the criminals escaped, we believe, the punishment they so richly merited. In one instance a lady was struck across the face by some scoundrel without the smallest provocation. It is often difficult, at such times, to identify the perpetrator of the outrage, for he of course beats a speedy retreat, and the Mongolian physiognomy presents fewer and less striking variations than the Caucasian, and it is consequently more difficult to recognise a Chinaman thus hastily seen. It is time, however, some more efficient means of protecting foreign residents in Shanghai were taken, or the Chinese, emboldened by former impunity, will make a trade of plundering unprotected foot passengers. It has become necessary either for foreigners to carry arms or to insist upon the Chinese authorities exercising an effectual restraint upon their people, for it is perfectly clear that Mr. HILL's courage and presence of mind alone saved his life. Most men would have succumbed to an attack so fierce, protracted, and determined. It is to be hoped that the chief promoters of and participators in the attack will not, in this instance, fail to receive the penalty due for their infamous and cowardly assault.

Most people are agreed that the smoking of opium has a deleterious effect on the health and constitution of the smoker, just as they are of one opinion with regard to the injurious effects of the immoderate consumption of alcoholic stimulants. No doubt the bad effects of opium have been considerably exaggerated. Men of weak constitution and sedentary habits probably soon experience much injury from its use; but robust individuals employed in hard outdoor work do not, it is generally admitted, find it not detrimentally to their health when taken in moderate doses. There are not, however, many people, we should fancy, who would believe that it did not, sooner or later, operate injuriously upon the system. Medical testimony is strongly, and almost universally, given to that effect. Comparatively few people, therefore, have anything to say in favour of the inhalation of the drug. Of course, when taken in moderation, it is not seriously hurtful, and perhaps may not work any mischief on some exceptionally strong constitutions. Mr. W. E. KING, Vice-Consul at Kiukiang, in a recent report, has given it as his opinion, based on personal observation, that "the habit can and does exist without detriment to health or capability, the opium merely affording a solace and a stimulant." In support of this belief, he states that during a tour on the Upper Yangtsze and in Szechuen he observed that the junk sailors and others smoked it with impunity. Their constitutions, he remarks, "seemed robust, for they had prodigious appetites, and their work was very hard, lasting from 4 a.m. until dark with hardly any intermission, and constantly requiring them to strip and plunge into the stream at all hours and often in the most dangerous parts. The two persons most addicted to smoking were the pilot and the cook. On the incessant watchfulness and steady nerve of the former the safety of the junk and all on board frequently depended, and the second worked hard from 3 a.m. to 10 p.m., and often longer, and seemed independent of rest or sleep." Mr. KING adds that the cook chewed a conserve of opium and sugar during the day, as he was only able to smoke at night. This testimony may serve to dissipate some of the absurd and highly-coloured representations of the frightful evils following in the train of this peculiarly Chinese habit, and hence we give it publicity. At the same time, indulgence in the drug is scarcely a habit to be defended, and certainly not to be recommended. Still, so long as the Chinese will have it, it is well that they should be supplied with the best and purest sort, and that beyond all question is the product of India. The native opium is said by some to produce eruptions of the skin and small boils or ulcers, and to cause dysentery if taken unmixed with the Indian drug. It is not to be wondered at, then, that the foreign article is so widely preferred.

The *Indépendant de Saigon* learns that it is intended, before long, to establish a line of steamers to run between Saigon and Tonquin.

The P. & O. Co.'s steamer *Sunda*, bringing the next English mail, left Singapore for Hongkong at daylight yesterday morning, 10th instant.

Mr. James Parker, acting clerk in the Registrar-General's office, has, we learn, been appointed second clerk in the Magistracy, and Mr. Seth has been appointed chief clerk in the same office, *vice* Mr. J. Collins, deceased.

The *Albay* has been beached high at Wanchi, and her port quarter found completely cut away, probably by the *Leonor*. The top work at the starboard fore chains the same. It is considered her bottom is tolerably sound, and she will be pumped out and docked by to-morrow.

In the Supreme Court, yesterday, Mr. A. G. Marques came up for his last bankruptcy examination. The Chief Justice told bankrupt that in all probability he should insist upon his giving security for the payment of $100 at least, as he had no right to have incurred such large debts when getting so small a salary. Mr. Dennys, who appeared for bankrupt, urged the impossibility of his giving security, as his employers refused to continue him in their service unless he was freed from his liabilities. His Lordship, however, said he could not listen to that, and gave the bankrupt warning that he should most likely ask security before granting his discharge.

POLICE INTELLIGENCE.

10th February.

BEFORE C. MAY, ESQ.

DRUNK.

Cheun Fook Yeun was found by P.C. 545 drunk in the public streets, and making a great noise. He was fined $1.

STEALING CLOTHES.

Kwong See Tuk, a cargo boatman, charged a coolie named Ho Aning with boarding the boat last evening, whilst he was asleep and stealing his jacket.

The prisoner was fined $2; in default, ten days' imprisonment.

SUSPICION OF THEFT.

The remanded case in which Chun Ahing and another Chinese, employed at the Royal Naval Dock Yard depôt at Kowloon, were charged by Mr. Smith with suspicion of stealing from the store about 200 lbs. of copper, came on again.

After evidence, the two prisoners were called on to find security in $10 each for one month.

KIDNAPPING.

The woman charged with kidnapping was again further remanded till the 16th instant.

WATCHMAN FOR GAMBLERS.

Chinese constable No. 227 charged a man named Ho Akwai, with being a watchman to gamblers at Too-kai-wan.

The prosecutor said extensive gambling was being carried on in the village, and it was impossible to apprehend the gamblers in consequence of the great number of watchmen posted to watch the police.

P. C. 29 said he was sure the prisoner was one as he had seen him through a telescope from the station for several days watching near a bay rick.

The prisoner denied the charge and said he was honestly employed at an opium shop.

Inspector Burns said this opium shop was a resort for all bad characters.

The prisoner was sent to one month's hard labour.

SUSPICIOUS CHARACTER.

Kwok Asee, a resident at You-mah-tee, was charged was charged with being a suspicious character.

After evidence, prisoner was discharged.

FIGHTING.

Mak Achak and another, for fighting in the streets, were fined $1 each.

FOOCHOW.

(*From the Foochow Herald, Feb. 4th.*)

In addition to the information published in our last issue, anent the Telegraph to Amoy, we are given to understand that a number of poles, together with that portion of the line erected between the 20th and 22nd ultimo, were stolen by the *quasi* mob—led on by Yamen runners—whose valiant proceedings have now become matter of history. The remainder of the line had not up to yesterday fallen into the hands of the Philistines. Perhaps they think that in this case "discretion is the better part of valour."

A very destructive fire broke out on the night of the 1st instant in the South West suburb of the city, near the bridge. It was discovered between 10 and 11 o'clock, and spread with such rapidity that before 3 a.m. more than 400 houses were destroyed. At one time it was feared that the Hongs recently occupied by Messrs. Ivanoff & Co. and Ruttonjee & Co. would become a prey to the flames, in which case the premises of Messrs. D. Sassoon, Sons & Co. and Messrs. Gibb, Livingston & Co. would have been seriously jeopardized; fortunately the fire was arrested at about 3 a.m. without having caused any injury to foreign property. The loss of native life is said to be comparatively small, but it is difficult to obtain reliable information on the point. This lamentable event is generally ascribed to incendiarism. The fire originated, it is said in an uninhabited house into which it is supposed that one or more ruffians effected an entrance; and, with a view to looting the surrounding premises, set it in flames. We understand that the authorities are in quest of these miscreants. Fires are always more or less frequent at this period, and it is well to exercise more than ordinary supervision of native servants—owing to their slovenly method of handling the fiery adjuncts common to Chinese festivals.

REVIEWS.

"A SYSTEMATICAL DIGEST OF THE DOCTRINES OF CONFUCIUS, according to the Analects, Great Learning, and Doctrine of the Mean with an Introduction on the Authorities upon Confucius and Confucianism; by ERNST FABER, Rhenish Missionary. Translated from the German by P. G. VON MOELLENDORFF. Canton: Dr. KENN'S Hospital. Shanghai: MISSION PRESS. London: TRÜBNER & Co."

For more than one reason we are glad to find that Mr. Faber has at length found a translator. In the first place, a compendious digest of Confucius was much needed by many who had not the time to study the large volumes of Dr. Legge; and, in the second place, in its German guise it was a sealed book to others who wished to know the opinions of so independent and indefatigable a student as Mr. Faber. We are therefore under obligations to Mr. von Moellendorff for his excellent translation of this really valuable contribution to our knowledge of Chinese Philosophy. The work not only gives a clear and succinct analysis of the Confucian philosophy according to the Lun-ü, Great Learning, and Doctrine of the Mean, but in the introduction supplies us with much valuable and original information—information which is necessary to a successful comprehension of the subject.

Mr. Faber clearly defines the position of Confucius to the period before and after him. He seems to have been the exponent of a creative period in literature and politics which began in 1,100 B.C., and as such, he gathered around him a band of disciples, who after his death continued his teaching, but which in the process of time developed into widely divergent schools. These Mr. Faber has briefly discribed, down to the time of the present dynasty. The vista of philosophical knowledge which is thus opened up to us is extremely vast—extending as it does through three thousand years. It is especially interesting, as during that time we are really ignorant of what has been passing through the minds of this isolated people. It is now shown that there have been men, neither few nor contemptible, who, with no slight ability, have striven to solve the problems of life, and furnish explanations of the world, of men, and of society. The first and best known of these is Confucius. Before we can understand his teaching we must first understand what the man himself was; but to characterise Confucius, to label and fix him in his proper philosophical niche, is indeed difficult. He comes under none of the *lois de trois états* of Comte, but somehow or other seems to belong to them all. He is theological, metaphysical and postivist all in one. Mr. Faber has four classifications of his own, and considers Confucius as a humanist who believes that "Man is a free being and master of his own destiny. He stands above nature and influences it. This doctrine leads to the apotheosis of oneself, it does not attain a proper relation to God. God is either a nothing, a mere Fate, or the Transcendent." Confucius knows nothing, then, beyond worldly experience, yet is the dupe of omens, dreams, and other "properties" of an uncivilized superstition. He is no metaphysician. He prizes maxims of life and conduct more than empty speculation. He takes things as they are, and considers it futile to enquire into causes. He is, in fact nothing more than an astute Chinese official, of more than ordinary talent, who tries to renovate existing society by the popular doctrines in vogue, and which he considered as amply sufficient for his purpose.

It is the philosophy of such a man, then, that Mr. Faber furnishes us with a systematic digest. It is the political philosophy of China 600 B.C. Its whole aim tends to the well-being of the State—in fact, the greatest happiness of the greatest number. It only seeks the material well-being of the people,—that the farms are well tilled, that the people receive the produce of their labour, and the State its due, are all that it cares for. It never dreams of a higher development on this side of time or beyond it, and in itself it is utterly incapable of effecting such a change.

Commencing with Nature, Mr. Faber brings together all the passages, relating to "Destiny," "God," "Humanity," "Sin," "Government," and cognate subjects, which are scattered up and down the various Confucian books. He has carefully sifted the wheat from the chaff. He finally sums up with a clear and concise summary of the defects of the Confucian system, to which is added a comparison between Christianity and Confucianism. This comparison will be simply invaluable to the missionary, as it seems to indicate distinctly what attitudes these two rival systems must assume in the contest for supremacy which is to come; while, to the general reader, it will present a view of a philosophical system which, in view of recent utterances, wonderfully resemble, in many particulars, the advanced Liberal thought of the present day.

"A NARRATIVE OF THE RECENT EVENTS in Tongking, by HENRY CORDIER, Hon. Librarian of the North-China Branch of the Royal Asiatic Society. Shanghai: Messrs. KELLY & Co."

The title of Mr. Henri Cordier's pamphlet scarcely embraces the whole scope of the work. Tonquin is a country about which very little is known, and in the first part of the publication the author has given an interesting historical sketch of it, noticing particularly its religion and politics, and the great antagonism which its rulers have always manifested towards Christians. He shows that it is "a fertile country watered by a stream which affords an easy way of utilizing not only its products, but also those of the neighbouring provinces of China," that its inhabitants were oppressed and ready to accept a new master who would free them from the tyranny of an old one. Having thus cleared the way as it were, Mr. Cordier, in the second part, notices the third expedition of M. Dupuis, and how it was conducted, how from a private enterprise it assumed the importance of a national question, and how the conquest failed. The narrative, which is interesting and instructive, is brought down to the 15th of March last, when the treaty was concluded at Saigon between the President of the French Republic and the King of Annam.

Knowledge of our duties is the most useful part of philosophy.

A Wise Man may be pinched by poverty; but only a fool will let himself be pinched by tight shoes.

It is right for young people to use a licence to get married, but they shouldn't use too much licence afterwards.

GOODNESS.—We recognise goodness wherever we find it. 'Tis the same helpful influence, beautifying the meanest as the greatest service by it manners, doing most when least conscious, as if it did it not.

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.—Maud (one of twine): "Ma, when we are married shall Minnie have as much right to our husband as I will?"—Mamma: "Why, my dear, I trust if you live you will each have a husband of your own."—Maud: "Oh, I'm so glad! It'll be such a comfort for Bennie Brown to know he hasn't got to marry Minnie as well as me."

CALCUTTA COMMERCE.—We see from the *Calcutta Commercial Guide* that the value of the imports into Calcutta for the month of December last showed an increase of Rs. 22,50,896, and that of exports a decrease of Rs. 38,62,555, as compared with the corresponding month of 1873. The amount of customs actually collected during the same period showed a total increase of Rs. 4,92,681, due chiefly to salt.

CHILDREN'S SCHOOLS IN JAPAN.

Children are rarely sent to school before their seventh year—according to the Japanese mode of reckoning age—(between the fifth and sixth year according to ours) and boys and girls in the infant schools receive their instruction together.

A lucky day is chosen—the usual time is the begining of the second month,—the scholar takes a present to the teacher, and also cakes for his school-fellows, his parents or relatives providing the usual pencils, paper desk, inkstone &c. The first lesson is the I, Ro, Ha, in the vulgar shirakina, the numerals, the name of persons, counties, cities &c. of Japan, in the order imparted. This is the introductory *Tei orai* (hand learning) or writing-school course. To this succeeds the study of the *Shiosoku-orai*. The studies of girls generally conclude with the *Onna-Ima-Gawa*, the *Haiku-Nin-I-Shin*—a verse from each one of a hundred poets.

The *Onna Dai Gaku* (Female Great Learning) a work of greater pretension prepared for young ladies of more advanced powers and greater capacity, follows this, and a few kindred works which can hardly be called school-books. Boys are taught to write the Chinese characters from the *San-ji*, and combinations of these characters; then the *Dô ji-kio*, a child's book; next, the *Dai Gaku* (Great Learning) of Confucius. The Chinese classics follow and the boys' memory of the eye for Chinese characters is fully exercised, but no more.*

School holidays in the olden time, and before the introduction of foreign professors *ad libitum*, were on the 1st, 15th and 25th of each month. Before the latter day, called *Ten jin ko*, the pupil brought the monthly contribution to the teacher, and a copy, to show by comparison with the last, the progress made. Then there is the quarterly copy written without the *Te hon* (original hand guide) or copy.

The half-yearly exhibition is a great event, a day for the display of best clothes, and the enjoyment of good things in the form of cakes, fruit, &c., paid for of course by the friends of the pupils, who have also to make donations to the teacher in winter for providing charcoal to warm the school-room.

The boys and girls are separated, the girls remaining near the teacher, while the boys are placed nearer the door. Or, if there is an upstairs room, the bigger boys are sent there in charge of the assistant teacher or pupil-teacher.

School parties and picnics generally demand that the pupils be dressed alike, especially the girls, who, in addition to the writing-school attend singing, dancing and music teachers. The wealthy alone can afford to have their daughters taught at home.—*Japan Mail.*

THE BURMO-CHINESE EXPEDITION.

We have been knocking for some years past at what may be called the front door of China, and from Tientsin, on the North, down to our own island of Hongkong on the South, at various ports along the coast we have succeeded to a limited extent in gaining admittance. The "Central flowery land" has, however, been practically closed to all excepting now and again some enterprising Jesuit Missionary. The expedition which left on Saturday, (12th December), and which after a week's detention at Mandalay is to start for Bhamo, and thence for the Chinese frontier, is about to attempt the back door—and taken in front and rear simultaneously by the advancing forces of civilization, it is to be hoped that Chinese exclusiveness and conservatism may yield. In fact, already hopeful signs of it are to be noted. The wonderful advances made by Japan in an incredibly short space of time, and the striking facility with which she has adopted and assimilated many of the leading features of occidental civilization, as traceable in the application of science, appear to have considerably impressed the Chinese authorities. It is only a few years since Sir Macdonald Stephenson visited China, and made great efforts—efforts doomed unfortunately to disappointment—to obtain the countenance and support of the Government of Peking for a railway system he proposed to inaugurate. A pretty working model was sent to the Emperor, but the *fangui* was told to go about his business—neither he nor his railways were wanted. . . . . (After noticing the Foochow and Amoy telegraph, the writer goes on to say):—But the Chinese mind is moreover becoming familiarized with the idea of railroads. The example of Japan and the recent invasion, which appears to have operated like an electric shock, has thoroughly stirred the country, and at Tientsin—tolerably close to Peking—Li-hung-chang, a leading Chinese statesman, is projecting a railroad to connect those two places, and a second from the seaboard to the coalfields of Pao-ting-fu! The movement will in all probability deepen and widen. *Ce n'est que le premier pas qui coûte*, and possibly it is not too much to expect, judging from what has been done in Burmah the last ten years, that before another ten elapse, in place of steamboat excursions terminating at Bhamo, we may be in a position to ask for a return ticket by rail to China.—*Rangoon Gazette.*

DRUNKENNESS AS A CAUSE OF INSANITY.

A forcible but disheartening opinion of the effect of drink upon the prevalence of lunacy in Ireland is expressed by the inspectors of Irish lunatic asylums in their last report. They express their opinion that indulgence in the use of ardent spirits, and unfortunately of the most deleterious quality, is becoming more prevalent from day to day in the country, instigating its victims to the wildest acts of violence and depravity—maddening, without actual delusions, and terminating for the most part in epilepsy or disease of the brain, but not in genuine lunacy. Melancholy, however, as may be the immediate consequences of drunkenness to those unceasingly addicted to it, the results are occasionally far more deplorable in regard to the offspring of inebriate parents, who are born imbecile, idiotic, mutes, or malformed, as the inspectors have known to be the case in two or even three members of the same family.—*Medical Press and Circular.*

AN AMERICAN CENTENARIAN.

There died at Stroudsburg, Monroe county, Pennsylvania, on the 28th of November, George Labar, who was born in Northampton county, Pennsylvania, in the autumn of 1763, he being at the time of his death over 111 years of age. He was of French descent, and came of a long-lived family. His father lived to the great age of 105, losing his first wife when he was 98 and marrying again at 100. George Labar was ill but three times in his life—once with yellow fever, once with camp fever, and once with typhoid fever. He was a free user of tobacco, and also of liquors, though the latter he indulged in but moderately. He was a woodchopper, and pursued that occupation until within two or three years of his death. He was married in 1788, and leaves a large number of descendants. His eldest son was born in 1791, and when aged 20 married a girl of 13. Their oldest child is now aged 60, and but 15 years younger than his mother. In 1870 George Labar had living two sisters, aged 86 and 92, and a brother aged 98. He voted for President Washington in 1788, and has voted at every Presidential election since. This is a thoroughly-tested case of longevity, and is respectfully recommended to the attention of Mr. Thoms.

ROMISH MIRACLES.

Preaching at his church in Paddington, from the words, "And touched the hem of His garment," the Rev. Daniel Moore, observed that history and legend had conspired to give this miracle (Matt. ix. 20-22) the most enduring place in human remembrance. After alluding to its historical associations with the town of Cæsarea Paneas and the Emperor Julian, he said, "Then legend followed history, and a miserable following it was. Of all the impostures with which Rome has sought to impose upon the credulity of her followers, I hardly know of one more revolting than that which is known under the name of St. Veronica, in connection with our Lord's cure of this poor woman. Tradition relates that she was one of those who followed our blessed Redeemer on His way of suffering to Calvary, and such a supposition is, of course, not impossible. But then comes legend with its overlaying of thick clay, and it is pretended that as the Holy One proceeded onward, this woman lent Him her handkerchief or apron to wipe His thorn-crowned brow; and that on the linen so used there remained a perfect impress of the Divine image! resulting as we know at length in the outcome of those annual exhibitions of priestly wonder-craft, which we might smile at for their absurdity, if we were not obliged to denounce them for their unblushing fraud."

* One of the results of this application of the powers of memory is a curious aptitude for remembering anatomical demonstration, and therefore a certainty in operating which is of the highest value in surgery.

THE WESLEYANS AND THE TITLE OF "REVEREND."

The *Manchester Guardian's* London correspondent writes:—I hear that the Committee of Privileges of the Wesleyan Conference have taken counsel's opinion respecting the right of the Vicar of Gwston and the Bishop of Lincoln to refuse Mr. Keat the title to describe himself as "rev." on his child's gravestone in a parish churchyard. The circumstance of this refusal and the remarkable correspondence thereon are so recent that I need not refer to them. Mr. A. J. Stephens, Q.C., and Sir H. James, Q.C., have given an opinion in favour of Mr. Keat, and the Vicar of Gwston has been informed thereof, with a request that he will now permit the use of the inscription to which he had objected, and so avoid the necessity of proceedings being taken in the Consistory Court of Lincoln.

MURDERERS AND PHILANTHROPISTS.

The *Saturday Review* remarks that punishment to be effective as a warning must be made as nearly certain as possible. If the chance of an Italian brigand getting beheaded is only the same as the chance of his breaking his neck by tumbling off his horse, brigandage will go on as briskly as ever. If the chance of an English murderer getting hanged is made equally uncertain, then murder may be expected to flourish in England. At the moment it may certainly be doubted whether in this country capital punishment is so powerful a deterrent as it should be, and the reason is simply that the chances are all in favour of the murderer. To say nothing of the stupidity of the police, there are mad doctors, maudlin journalists, weak judges, sentimental juries, and imbecile Home Secretaries. The murder may be as clear as anything can be, but all sorts of excuses are suggested. The fellow was mad—indeed, the mere fact that he killed any one is a proof of madness—or he was provoked. A man has a bad wife; she is shrill, drunken, unchaste. Her husband cracks her skull as the best way of silencing her. Should the poor man be hanged for that? Certainly not, we should say, if you are of opinion that wives should be put to death without trial at the discretion of their husbands for bad temper and loose conduct. This week there has been a case of this kind in which the murderer has been spared, and the result will no doubt be that a good many other wretched women will be put to death for offences which, however aggravating, have not hitherto been supposed to require such discipline. The odd part of the matter is that it is the very people who pride themselves on their tenderheartedness and anxiety to save life who are the chief agents in encouraging murder by advocating the principle that murder may be committed with impunity. If a man cannot get on with his wife he can leave her; it is a curious development of humanity that he should be authorized to kill her.

LADIES AND FASHION.

Woman, says an old Greek proverb, is an animal delighting in finery, and fond of adorning itself; and there have not been wanting cynical critics in our own times to acquiesce in the truth of the definition. And yet, what could the Greeks have really known about the matter? So far as classical literature can be relied upon, men seem to have been vainer than women in old times, and the other sex would probably submit they remain so still. But the Greek ladies and goddesses seem to have thought much of their own beauty and comparatively little about the beauty of their attire. Indeed Fashion, properly so called, is as much an invention of late days as the steam engine or the telegraph wire. Its origin would probably have been in the different badges which marked various classes of society. We know that the yeomanry wore a dress different, not merely in material but in form, from that which was worn by their superiors. Old prints and pictures show that dress was a uniform in the Middle Ages, and that the classes of society were as distinct in this respect at the Black Watch is distinct from the 60th Rifles. In the meantime the ambition to better themselves was always felt. The desire of the lower order to gain the ranks of the middle classes, the attempts of the middle classes to force their way into a higher position, were perpetually fermenting in English society. It is a shallow mistake to set down this assertion of equality as the characteristic of modern days. "These three years have I taken note of this," says Hamlet to Horatio, when they are both listening to the quibbles of the grave-diggers, "these three years have I taken note of this—that the age is grown so picked that the toe of the peasant comes so near the heel of the courtier that he galls his kibe." That was the complaint in Shakespeare's day; and was felt, apparently, quite as much as in our own. But with us there is this grievance superadded—that the fashions which the upper classes assume are copied by the lower orders now, and not merely the phrases and expressions, as in those days. On the other hand fashions in dress have long ceased to become a badge of rank. We borrow them from France. We ransack old books and engravings for them. We take a hint from anything. We go to the ends of the earth for suggestions. Sir Joshua Reynolds has a class of students whom he little expected in the designers of ladies' dresses; and figures of Dresden china become models for those artists whose subject matter is the human figure. Beauty had its place in the wisdom of the ancients, but fashion almost monopolizes the folly of the moderns. And yet it is amusing to see how, in its great traits, Nature is always the same. The Greek philosopher held that Mars was the only god who was worthy as a consort for Venus. After commencing with philosophers it may be strange to descend to milliners, and yet they teach us the same lesson. The fashions of the past year were modelled to a great degree on the uniform of the German soldiery. The wide flaps and broad buttons, the bound edges, were all taken in idea from the dress of the Prussian officers. The nation that had conquered in war, uncouth and graceless as it was, had its influence even on the milliner's art. Mars had but to show himself triumphant, and Venus was subjugated.

That was last year, but now we have a reaction. Instead of the Prussian blue the fashionable colour is to be a shade of pale buff. A particular kind of material has been invented with a raised pattern upon it, chiefly in squares and lozenges and this is to be the prevalent fashion. This and feathers—feathers everywhere, feathers on the sleeves, on the cuffs, on the apron, on the edges of the jacket. It seems that almost any feathers will do. But the blue feathers of the jay's wing seems—unhappily for that bird—to be specially popular. Just after we have passed Acts of Parliament to protect them, the French milliners upset all the work of the Legislature. There is a cruel irony in the idea of English earls, bishops, and commoners assembling to debate a measure, and gravely to consider and weigh well the terms of it, and then Mr. Worth and his troupe of Parisian *Modistes* come upon the scene and make the whole matter nugatory. It is well known that the *grebe* has almost been exterminated since it had the misfortune to become fashionable, and the jay will soon follow its fate; and yet we are told that ladies only dress to please gentlemen, and that it is the tribute which one sex most gladly pays to the other.

It is a great pity that the destructive power of fashion could not be turned to some useful end. Art can make almost anything beautiful in these days, and fashion is inspired by caprice. Hundreds of years ago, when Wales was overrun with wild animals, a wise king took payment of taxes from his subjects in wolves' heads instead of in coins. This currency of slain wild beasts soon cleared the mountains of the Principality, and wolves' heads became scarcer than silver pounds sterling. If ladies' dress could be made an indirect means to civilisation, we might then look upon a beautiful costume with the same feeling of satisfaction with which a manufacturer would contemplate a wooded domesne or a stretch of meadow land. In the meantime men are inclined to cry out against the luxury of ladies' dress, and to treat it as a tyranny. It is very charming to say that it is for men that women dress. The statement is so conciliating that vanity is flattered before probability is considered. But we very much question the extent to which the proposition is true. There is a dictum of a French leader of fashion that no lady ever considers another plain who is well dressed; and perhaps in this we have the secret of lavish expenditure. The results, at all events, are very palpable. Husbands are discontented. Wives are miserable. Bachelors take refuge in their clubs, and shy at matrimony. The best qualities of English life are sacrificed, and what is gained? Go to a flower show, a promenade, a concert-room, and see the dresses of English ladies, and if you believe that they dress in that way to please their husbands, all we can say is that English husbands are very easily pleased. It is a bad sign of the state of society when the chief thing that can be said of a lady's dress is that it costs a great deal, and will be of no use in six weeks.—*Globe.*

A JEWISH RABBI ON CREMATION.

The *Jewish Chronicle* prints a sermon on cremation preached by the Rev. Dr. Artom, chief rabbi of the Spanish and Portuguese Jews at Bryanstone-street synagogue. Dr Artom thus concluded his discourse:—

Cremation is neither according to the spirit nor to the letter of Judaism, first because it was one of the most deeply-rooted customs of antiquity, carried out by the followers of the religions of Fo, Jupiter, Numa, Odin, &c., with absurd ceremonies and sometimes with absurd sacrifices, and Moses prohibited us to practise the rites of the heathens. Secondly, because fire was a symbol of execration reserved in some cases for the bodies of criminals, as the means of profaning the altars, temples, and cities of idolators. Thirdly, because Judaism considers it a duty to respect and preserve the dead. It encouraged the idea that it was a glory to be reunited in the grave to departed relatives; in fact, it condemned the transgressions of some important religious obligations to be deprived of that honour, and said "he shall be cut off from among his people" (Leviticus 23 c.) Not even the murderer who had undergone the last penalty of the law was to be consumed by fire; for Moses said: "Thou shalt bury him that day" (Deut. 49 c.) I feel confident that the practice of cremation will not become general, for if there are sceptics who believe in nothing, and value nothing, the multitude, thank God, do not believe so. Among the masses there are many simple and noble hearts, and they will always shrink from a custom repugnant to our laws, and opposed to human dignity. But even if other people adopt it, it will not, it ought not, to be so in Israel. We must preserve the primitive simplicity of our rites; we must keep up that respect for the dead which has always been one of the virtues of our race; and we ought to make it a pride, so far as superstitions go, to be, in accordance with the words of Moses, "separated for ever from all the people that are upon the face of the earth."

TOBACCO IN AFRICA.

Tobacco is universally cultivated and used throughout Africa. There are two species of it, the Virginian tobacco, which has unquestionably been introduced from America, *Nicotiana rustica* which Dr. Schweinfurth is inclined to regard as a native of Africa as well as America. It is interesting to note that the latter species was cultivated by the aborigines of Canada, and that it may now frequently be found growing wild about the sites of ancient Indian villages. Dr. Schweinfurth is inclined to conjecture that the negroes smoked the *Nicotiana rustica*, or some other plant, long before the discovery of America, and that the existence of the practice facilitated the spread of the Virginian weed. Whatever may be thought of that theory, it is certain that the number and variety of pipes invented by the negroes are marvellous. Each nation or tribe has its own peculiar contrivance The Dinka have pipe-bowls of such a size, and pipes in every way so ponderous, that they are obliged to sit down while they smoke. A small calabash, filled with baste to denarcotize the smoke, is employed for a mouthpiece, and at times the baste serves a double purpose, as in seasons of scarcity the Dinka remove and chew it. The Bongo likewise make use of baste, but it is placed in the mouth of the smoker, and when a pipe is passed around, the lump of baste goes with it. This tribe is exceedingly addicted to smoking, in illustration of which Schweinfurth tells that on one of his marches in Bongo man had indulged to such excess that he fell senseless into a camp-fire, and was so severely burnt that his companions had to carry him on a litter for the remainder of the journey. They also chew, and have the disgusting habit of carrying their quid over the ear in the intervals during which it is not in use. The Niamniam smoke clay pipes which have no stems, but are simply elongated bowls. King Munza's pipe had, on the contrary, an iron stem six feet long. The lower end of this tube was plugged up, and in an opening near it a slave placed as often as necessary a plantain leaf twisted up and filled with tobacco. It will interest smokers to learn that Schweinfurth states that this contrivance modified the rankness of the tobacco almost as perfectly as if it had been inhaled through the water-reservoir of a narghileh. Though smoking is universal among the negroes, chewing is confined to the Mohammedans and those races that have been brought under Mohammedan influence.—*Canadian Monthly.*

WOMEN IN TURKEY.

The Turkish correspondent of *Pall Mall Gazette* writes:—

In my last letter from the Bosphorus I expressed something of a hope in the women of Turkey as a means by which the Turks might be roused from the lethargy into which they have sunk for several generations. This may have seemed a very rash anticipation to many, and one without any tangible grounds of justification. It was an inference, however, from what I saw and heard in the common thoroughfares and bazaars of Constantinople; such unsought and spontaneous revelations of the inner and outer life of a people being often better guides to a sound judgment, where men and women are concerned, than the most erudite folios on national interests. The train of reasoning which led to my conclusion is easily followed. Until a few years ago we know that the seclusion of Turkish women in their harems was almost absolute. The visitor at Constantinople now has only to take his stand on the broad wooden bridge which spans the Golden Horn and connects Galata and Pera with Stamboul, to see how great a revolution has taken place within that short period. This bridge supplies the landing-stage for a fleet of steamers more numerous than our penny boats on the Thames. From this point of debarkation crowds of passengers may be observed every hour of the day, arriving form numerous villages, villas, and places of resort, thickly scattered on both sides of the Bosphorus from the entrance to the Black Sea; and among these passengers Turkish women—ladies for the most part, with either companions or attendants—constantly appear. Their free and unembarrassed air, and the ease and self-possession with which they make their way through the busy, bustling crowd of passengers rushing up the steps—Greek and Armenian, Circassian, Turk, and European—rich and poor, gentle and simple, all elbowing each other—indicate perfect familiarity with the scene. No Frenchwoman could exhibit better knowledge of how to take care of herself in the streets of Paris than these Turkish ladies. They pass on their way through the crowd, wholly unconcerned, to mosque and bazaar, where they pray and bargain by turns with nearly equal vivacity and devotion. Many, it is known, speak some foreign language, usually French or English, and read our books. How long can this state of things last, if they find themselves consigned to apartments with no community of interests or amusements, shut out from man's society, and with no occupations of their own to fill up the vacant hours of a life? The inmates of the harem of the past, with only two ideas and without any knowledge of the outer world, might pass a sort of drowsy animal existence, without much sense of deprivation; but it cannot be so under these altered conditions. Besides, the Egyptians are preparing the way for a revolution in harem tradition. Even some of the princesses of the Khedive's family—daughters of his brother—already enjoy a freedom in the land of the Pharaohs which must make their destiny as Pashas' wives in Constantinople very unsatisfactory indeed. All these things are tending to one end—the emancipation of Turkish women from the forced seclusion of the harem, and their enjoyment of social intercourse in a mixed society of men and women. Whenever that comes to pass, they will not only educate themselves and be educated by contact with the outer world, but they will educate their children—boys and girls—and then the work of regeneration

Zanzibar suffers from straitness of income and ready money. He has leased the customs to Jewram Sujee, a Banian, during a term of years, for a very insufficient sum. He is sorely troubled with the native war in Unyamwesi, which prevents the ivory from arriving at the sea. His private estates are mere wrecks of what they once were, and the real pecuniary condition of Prince Burghash may be summed up as truly deplorable. Now, a present of two condemned gunboats, or any two vessels of war, such as the Admiralty has almost always on hand for sale cheap for cash, would be a godsend to the Sultan of Zanzibar, and a round sum of a few thousands of pounds given to him as a sign of friendship and goodwill, might obviate in some measure the necessity of the large expense which England incurs annually in her endeavours to suppress the slave trade. There are several ways of regarding such a proposition, but it will not appear outrageous to the reader if he reads the above facts dispassionately, and without prejudice. It is a good adage which advises that we should choose the lesser of two evils, and everybody will admit that if England could purchase the hearty co-operation of the Zanzibar Sultan with a timely and needful present, in the philanthropic scheme which England has so long attempted to enforce on the East African coast, it would be less expensive than supporting a large squadon at an expense of several thousands of pounds per annum. And now that the slave trade is carried on inland, it is more necessary than ever that Seyyid Burghash's goodwill should be secured. Without the aid that England could give the Prince, I doubt much whether, however friendly disposed he may be, he can do anything to assist in suppressing the trade for the reasons already given.

Turning again to other topics, I may as well sketch the Prince before bowing him my adieu. He is now in the prime of life, probably about forty-two years old, of vigorous and manly frame, and about five feet nine inches in height. He is a frank, cordial, and good natured gentleman, with a friendly brusqueness in his manner to all whom he has no reason to regard with suspicion. He has an open, generous, and a very undiplomatic face, slightly touched here and there with traces of the small pox. He dresses plainly, and is not given to ostentation in any way. He wears the usual linen dress of the Arabs, with his waist cinctured by a rich belt of plaited gold, which supports the crooked dagger generally borne by an Arab gentleman. Over his linen dress he wears a long black cloth coat, the edges of which are covered with a narrow gold braid. His headdress is the usual ample turban of the Arab wound about his head and completing in his person a somewhat picturesque figure. It would be difficult to choose a Prince with whom diplomatic relations could be carried on so easily, provided always that the diplomat remembered that the Prince was an Arab and a Moslem gentleman. Politeness will always effect more than rudeness with a well-bred Arab. Admiral Cumming, I feel sure, with his gentle, dispassionate bearing, could effect as much with Seyyid Barghash as Admiral Yelverton's courteous and calm demeanour did with the menacing ruffians of Cartagena. In whatever school of deportment these old British Admirals, who, over a steely firmness, wear such urbanity, are brought up, it might be recommended that diplomats charged with delicate negotiations should be sent there too, to learn lessons of true politeness. There is, however, one phase in Prince Barghash's character which presents a difficulty in dealing with him, and that is his fanaticism. Ever since he undertook the journey to Mecca, he has shown himself an extremely fervid Moslem, indisposed to do anything or attempt anything not recommended in the Koran. A prince of more liberal religious views might have had an opportunity during the late diplomatic negotiations of permanently bettering himself and his people; but Barghash was restrained by the extreme religious scruples from asking any aid of England.

Continuing our journey through the town of Zanzibar, beyond the Sultan's Palace, we come to the business quarter of the natives. The spicy smells, intermixed with those of fruit, printed cloth, oils, ghee, peppers, &c., grow stronger as we advance. Flies here congregate in swarms, and settle where they can enjoy plentiful repasts. Down into the narrow and crooked alley, flanked by the low palm-roofed sheds where the humble free and slave populace are engaged in their noisy barter, pours the merciless sunlight, drawing stifling vapours from the filthy and undrained street. Not caring to take more than a hasty glance at anything under such circumstances, we hasten on through the most wretched alleys and streets, by half-ruinous houses which yet only require to be repaired to be made presentable; by low-roofed and square-pillared mosques, and verandahs or *buranis*, where squat dusky men and yellow men, lean and straight-haired men, Arabs and Banians, Hindis and half-castes, each of whom we recognise by either his garb or his appearance. And so we proceed past ruins and huts and dunghills and garbage heaps, and square dingy white buildings, until we come to the Malagash inlet, over which a bridge leads to a populous suburb, and the evergreen country. If we cross the bridge, and skirt the opposite bank by a broad well-trodden path, we will be travelling along the base of a triangle of which Shanghai Point and the British Political Residency may form the apex. A half-hour's walk along this path leads us through ill-kept gardens, where manioca or munioc (the cassava). Indian corn, and holcus, sesamum, and millet grow half shaded by orange and lime, pomegranate, and mangopalm, and jack trees; until we halt before the white and clean buildings of the English Church Mission. We have noted in our short walk that agricultural skill and industry is at a very low ebb, barely fit to be termed by such names—rather a wretched burrowing, shiftless and slovenly planting; but the genial soil covers a multitude of defects, and sins of indolence and unthriftiness. As we have arrived at the English Church Mission buildings, what shall I say about the Mission except the honest, truthful facts? The Right Rev. Bishop Tozer, "Bishop of Central Africa," in priestly purple and fine linen, is no more to be seen here, and it really appears as if the mission had opened a new life, and had begun to lift its head among the useful societies of the world. As yet I have seen no great increase of of converts, but fair promise of future usefulness is visible everywhere. As a friend to the Church which has sent this mission out, I was formerly restrained from saying much about it, because I knew very little good of it; and had I not seen the erudite but undignified prelate exhibiting himself in such unusual garb to the gaze of the low rabble of Zanzibar, I would certainly have passed the Church Mission and its mistaken ways of converting the heathen in silence. Now, however, I may speak with candour. The great building at present known as the British Residency was, in 1871 and 1872, the Episcopal Palace and Mission House. After its sale to the English Government, the missionaries removed their school to their country house, a half-mile or so beyond the extremity of Malagash inlet. With the money obtained by the sale of the Mission House the superintendent purchased the old Slave Market—a vacant area surrounded by mud-huts, close to the cattle-yards of the Banians and the ooze and stagnant pools of the Malagash. On the site of so much extreme wretchedness and crime the Church missionaries have commenced to erect structures which, when completed, may well be styled superb. These buildings consist of a fine residence, a school, and a church, which, with another building, just begun by Lackmidoss the Banian, will surround an irregular square, in which palms and flowers and fruit trees will be planted. A view from one of the windows of the unfinished residence gives us a clearer idea of the locality the missionaries have chosen, and suggests grave doubts of the wisdom of its selection. Looking at it from a sentimental point of view, the locality is, no doubt, very appropriate, and a certain fitness is also seen in it. The British Government denounced the slave trade, and made a grand effort to crush it; and the market for the sale of slaves in old times was purchased by the Mission, on which the missionaries erect a church wherein peace and goodwill and brotherly love will be preached and taught. The neighbourhood also is one of the most miserable quarters of Zanzibar; but the missionaries convey with them the power to improve, refine, and elevate, despite its extreme poverty and misery. It is all very well, we think; but if we look from the windows and examine the character of the ground into which the walls of the building have been sunk, we must see that it is a quagmire of putrid beans, of refuse, and circular little pools of sink-water, which permeate through the corrupting soil, and heave up again in globules and bubbles, exhaling the vilest odour that ever offended the civilised European's sense. And if what we have seen below is not enough to conjure up in the mind a dismal prospect of sickness, pain, and sorrow for the unhappy missionaries who may be appointed to live here, the view of the long and broad stretch of black mud, which the shallow waters of the Malagash leave behind them for hours night and day, will certainly do it. It would require the treasury of a Government to redeem the ground from its present uninhabitable state. All I can say, is that I can only hope that the dismal future suggested by the scenes near the Mission buildings may never be realised, and that the worthy missionaries may be prosperous in the new field before them. Dr. Steere, lately consecrated Bishop of Central Africa, is about to arrive here, as successor of Bishop Tozer. If report speaks correctly, he intends to establish mission buildings near Lake Nyassa, in which case he will have the hearty sympathy and support of every good man; and, were Livingstone yet among us, Bishop Steere would depart with his blessings and best wishes for success. The very name of Bishop Steere suggests success. He is a practical and an indefatigably industrious man. He is devoid of bigotry, but, while devoted to his Church, he does not neglect the great fact that conversion of the heathen means more than the mere reaching of the dogmas of the Church of England. In short, he is a fit leader for the new Christian mission, because of his plain practical good sense, his industry, his intellectual acquirements, and religion, and I heartily congratulate the Board of the Church Mission upon their selection of such a man. While we are almost certain that Bishop Steere will be able to show results worthy of him, it is absolutely necessary for the cause of religion throughout Africa that he should be properly supported by his friends at home. There must be no niggard supplies sent to him, for the establishment of such a basis as will ensure success requires considerable resources, and the Church Mission should this time make a supreme effort worthy of their great Church.

From the English Mission to the country is but a step, and before closing this letter, I should like to ask the reader to accompany me as far as the ridges of Elaysu. The path which we choose lies through cultivated tracts and groves of fruit trees that stretch on either side of it, thickening as they recede, and growing intensely deep and umbrageous, even to the depth and intensity of a forest. We note the sad effects of the hurricane in the prostrate and fast-rotting trunks of the cocoanut palm, and the vast number of trees which lean from the perpendicular, and threaten before long to also fall. We observe these things with a good deal of pity for the country, the people, and the poor unfortunate Prince; and we also think what a beautiful and happy place this isle of Zanzibar might be made under a wise and cultivated ruler. If such a change as is now visible in Mauritius with all its peaks and mountains, and miles of rugged ground, can be effected, what might not be done with Zanzibar, where there are no mountains nor rugged ground, but gentle undulations and low ridges eternally clothed in summer green verdure! At every point, at every spot you see something improvable, something that might be made very much better than it now is. And so we ride on with such reflections, which are somewhat assisted, no doubt, by the ever-crooked path that darts towards all points of the compass in sudden and abrupt windings. But the land and the trees are always beautiful and always tropical. Palms and orange groves are everywhere, with a large number of plantains, mangoes, and jack fruit trees; the sugar cane, the Indian corn, the cassava are side by side with the holcus sorghum, and there is a profusion of verdure and fruit and grain wherever we turn our eyes. Shortly we arrive at the most picturesque spot on the island of Zanzibar—Elaysu, or Ulaysa as some call it, every inch of which, if the island were in the possession of the white man, would be worth a hundred times more than it is now, for its commanding elevation, for the charming views of sea and land and town its summit presents, for its healthiness and its neighbourhood to town, whence it is but five or six miles distant. What cosy, lovable, pretty cottages might be built on the ridge of Elaysu, amid palms and never-sere foliage, among flowers and carol of birds, deep in shades of orange and mango trees! How white men and white women would love to dream on verandahs, with open eyes, of their far-away homes, made far pleasanter by distance and memory, while palms waved and rustled to gentle evening breezes, and the sun descended to the west amid clouds of all colours! Yes, Elaysu is beautiful, and the receding ridges, with their precipitous ravines, fringed with trees and vegetation, are extremely picturesque, nay, some short bits of scenery which we view across the white glaring bars of sunlight are perfectly idyllic in their modest beauty. But much as I would be pleased to dilate on this and that view, with all the varying tints and shadows, gleaming brightness and soft twilight, of unsurpassed tropical scenes and continuous groves of trees, I am constrained for want of space to halt. As we lead our horses' heads round to return, we view the town and harbour of Zanzibar charmingly somnolent in the pale grey haze through which they are seen, representing but too fitly, in that dreamy atmosphere through which we discern them, the lassitude and indifference of the people of Zanzibar.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

10TH FEBRUARY, 1875.

The drug market has kept quiet during the day for all kinds. New Patna $532½ to $535, opening rates, a few chests only sold closing at $530, sales amount to about 25 chests; New Benares, $542½ to $545 demanded, closing at $540; Old Patna $535, small sales; Old Benares $560, demanded. No change in Malwa.

EXPORT CARGOES.

Per British bark *John Milton*, for New York:—

100 pkgs. Ginger, 40 bundles Canes, 20,000 pieces; 11 pkgs. Merchandise, 2,013 rolls Matting, 2,750 pkgs. Fire Crackers, 22,000 boxes; 25 bales Silk, 2,500 lbs.; 2,707 half-chests Oolong, 106,902 lbs.; 5,517 pkgs. Tea (unknown.)

Per British ship *Commissary*, for New York:—

2,320 rolls Matting, 2,125 pkgs. Fire Crackers, 12,000 boxes; 500 cases Ginger, 83 cases Fans, 57 cases Chinaware, 1 pkg. Silks, 17,408 pkgs. Tea, consisting of 365,477 lbs. Amoy Oolongs; 88,802 lbs. Formosa Oolongs; 276,026 lbs. Foochow Oolongs; 1,333 lbs. Foochow Congou and Souchong.

EXCHANGE.

ON LONDON.—

Bank Bills, on demand,	4/1½
Bank Bills, at 30 days' sight,	4/1½
Bank Bills, at 6 months' sight,	4/2½
Credits, at 6 months' sight,	4/3
Documentary Bills, at 6 months' sight	4/3½

ON BOMBAY.—Bank, on demand 222½

ON CALCUTTA.—Bank, on demand 223½

ON SHANGHAI.—

Bank, sight	73½
Private, 30 days' sight	74½

SHARES.

Hongkong and Shanghai Bank Shares.—$11 cent. discount.

Union Insurance Society of Canton, new shares—$50 per share premium, nominal.

China Traders' Insurance Company's Shares—$1,200 per share, nominal.

China and Japan Marine Insurance—Tls. 81 per share.

Chinese Insurance Company.—$192 per share.

Hongkong Fire Insurance Company's Shares—$537½ per share.

China Fire Insurance Company's Shares—$128 per share.

Victoria Fire Insurance Company's Shares—$119 per share.

Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Company's Shares—50 per cent. discount.

Hongkong, Canton and Macao Steamboat Co.'s Shares—3 per cent. premium.

Shanghai Steam Navigation Company—Tls. 80 per share.

Hongkong Gas Company's Shares—$75 per share.

Hongkong Hotel Company's Shares—$50 per cent. discount.

Indo-Chinese Sugar Company—$7 per share, nominal.

SALES ON FEBRUARY 10TH, 1875.

As reported by Chinese.

Fungus, 25 bags, at $43.50, by Kwong-fook-wo to travelling trader.

Mushroom, 15 cases, at $59.00, by Kwong-fook-wo to travelling trader.

Dried Lily Flowers, 20 bags, at $12.00, by Kwong-fook-wo to travelling trader.

Cuttlefish, 10 bags, at $21.50, by Kwong-fook-to travelling trader.

Vermicelli, 40 bags, at $6.80, by Kwong-sang-tye to travelling trader.

Vessels Advertised as Loading.

Destination	Vessel's Name	Captain	At	For Freight Apply to	To be Despatched
LONDON *via* SUEZ CANAL	Priam (str.)			Butterfield & Swire	On or about 15th inst.
NEW YORK	Tamesa	Green	Hongkong	Augustine Heard & Co.	Quick despatch.
HAMBURG	Norma	Nussbaum	Hongkong	Wm. Pustau & Co.	Quick despatch.
DUNEDIN AND SYDNEY, NSW	Alva	Souza	Hongkong	Brandão & Co.	Quick despatch.
COOKSTOWN AND SYDNEY	Adria (str.)	E. W. Breeze		Hop Kee	Quick despatch.
SAN FRANCISCO	Game Cock	Stoddard	Hongkong	Vogel, Hagedorn & Co.	Quick despatch.
Do.	Lotte	Hildebrand	Hongkong	Vogel, Hagedorn & Co.	Quick despatch.
Do.	Hermon		Hongkong	Russell & Co.	Quick despatch
Do. *via* YOKOHAMA	China (str.)	Phillip	Hongkong	P. M. S. S. Co.	On 15th inst., at 3 P.M.
S'PORE, PENANG, & CAL'TA	Arratoon Apoar (str.)	A. B. MacTavish	Hongkong	David Sassoon, Sons & Co.	On 13th inst., at 3 P.M.
Do. Do. Do.	Thales (str.)	M. Young	Hongkong	Jardine, Matheson & Co.	On or about 17th inst.
SINGAPORE, BRISBANE, &c.	Singapore (str.)		Hongkong	Gibb, Livingston & Co.	On 24th inst., at noon.
SAIGON, SINGAPORE, &c.	Tigre (str.)	Brunet	Hongkong	Messageries Maritimes	To-day, at noon.
SINGAPORE, BOMBAY, &c.	Hydaspes (str.)	D. Rennoldson		P. & O. S.N. Co.	On 17th inst., at noon.
MANILA	Candida	Obieta		Remedios & Co.	Quick despatch.
YOKOHAMA	Bombay (str.)		Hongkong	P. & O. S. N. Co.	Quick despatch.
Do.	Volga (str.)	Nomdedeu	Hongkong	Messageries Maritimes	Quick despatch.
SHANGHAI	Ava (str.)	Fleureais		Messageries Maritimes	Quick despatch.
Do.	Sunda (str.)		Hongkong	P. & O. S. N. Co.	Quick despatch.
AMOY, TAMSUI, AND TAKAO	Hai-Loong (str.)	Abbott	Hongkong	Douglas Lapraik & Co.	To-morrow, at daylight.
SWATOW, AMOY & FOOCHOW	Douglas (str.)	Burnie		Douglas Lapraik & Co.	On 14th inst., daylight.
SWATOW AND AMOY	Formosa (str.)	Morales		Vogel, Hagedorn & Co.	Quick despatch.

For Sale.

THOMPSON & HIND

Have just Opened a Choice Assortment of

LADIES' KID GLOVES,
with 6 Buttons.

SCARBRO' and HOME SPUN MADE-UP COSTUMES.

CLOTH JACKETS, HYMALAYA SHAWLS.

AUSTRIAN CHAIR RUGS.

LADIES' FRENCH TRIMMED FELT HATS,
Plain and Beaded.

CHOICE FEATHERS, FLOWERS, RIBBONS and FICHUS,
in great variety.

BERLIN SLIPPERS and CUSHION PATTERNS.

GENTLEMEN'S BLACK, DRAB, AND FAWN FELT HATS,
in the latest and most approved shapes:

THE DOVER, STAMFORD, ARGYLE, STRASBURG, RYDE, and BEAUFORT.

All the new Shapes in
TIES, SCARFS, CRAVATS, COLLARS, and SHIRTS.

WARM UNDERCLOTHING and DRESSING GOWNS.

GENTLEMEN'S CALF and STOUT WALKING BOOTS.

2191 Hongkong, 15th December, 1874.

CHEROOTS, CIGARS.

Campbell's Plantation Brand CIGARS.
Campbell's Dindigul Brand CHEROOTS.
Campbell's Trichinopoly Brand CHEROOTS.
TERMS—Cash.

Apply to
MESSRS. CAMPBELL & Co.,
Plantation Works,
Dindigul,
Madras Presidency.

730

ESTABLISHED IN 1820.

C. LAZARUS AND CO.,
Incorporated with Shearwood and Co.,

BILLIARD TABLE MANUFACTURERS, AND GENERAL FURNISHING CONTRACTORS,

BY APPOINTMENT TO
HIS EXCELLENCY THE VICEROY,
AND
H.R.H. THE DUKE OF EDINBURGH,
55, 59, 60, & 61, *Bentinck Street,*
CALCUTTA.

BILLIARD TABLES.

C. LAZARUS & Co.'s Billiard Tables are now the only ones appreciated in India, as a long and steady experience extending over 50 years has proved them to be the best and most suitable for the climate.

C. L. & Co. have received a large number of very flattering testimonials from all parts of India, China, Burmah, Ceylon, Manila, Java, Straits, and Persia, testifying to the superior make and quality of their Billiard Tables, and while thanking their Friends and Patrons in China for the liberal support so long extended to their firm, would, in soliciting further patronage, beg to mention the following facts which have conduced to the success their efforts have hitherto met with.

Every table is made of *solid wood, well seasoned and not veneered.*

The Cushions are constructed on an entirely new principle, introduced by C. L. and Co., and unlike that adopted by English makers, and are much more durable and lively than English-made cushions.

No table leaves C. L. and Co.'s premises until it has been standing ready finished for over 12 months, in order to ensure perfectly seasoned material.

Every article of furniture, also, that leaves C. LAZARUS and Co.'s Establishment, is guaranteed of Solid and Seasoned Wood.

C. L. & Co. have always ready a large stock of new Cushions on their peculiar principle, and which can be supplied for any table, the accurate length and breadth of the slate bed only being required.

C. L. and Co. have always in hand a large stock of Billiard, Pool and Pyramid Balls, Cues, Tips, Chalks, Cloth, and every requisite for the Billiard Table

Old Cushions renewed on C. LAZARUS & Co.'s peculiar principle, thereby making an old table as good as new.

BILLIARD LAMPS.

Six and Eight Light Lamps for Oil, or Kerosine, the latter with burners on the duplex principle, giving a light equal to twelve ordinary lamps.

Eighteen light ring burner Gas Pendants, with rod to suspend over table.

C. LAZARUS AND Co. have been appointed Sole Agents in India and the East for

THE NEW PATENT

ELECTRIC BILLIARD MARKER,

by means of which the score can be marked from the cushion of the table.

Price Lists, Catalogues, and all information may be obtained from

LANE, CRAWFORD AND CO.,
who have consented to act as
C. LAZARUS & CO.'S AGENTS
IN
HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, AND JAPAN,
and by whom
ALL ORDERS WILL BE RECEIVED
and forwarded to Calcutta by the EARLIEST opportunity. [1465

THE UNDERSIGNED begs to inform the Public of HONGKONG, HO NAM, AND CANTON that he has shops established at those places in the name of HING KEE.

In HONGKONG, at the Central Market, No. 12, he has constantly on hand BEEF, MUTTON, POULTRY, BREAD, VEGETABLES, and OILMAN'S STORES, &c., of the best quality.

In HO NAM and CANTON SHOPS, the foregoing articles, with the addition of SPIRITS, SODA WATER, &c., and GAME when in season.

Gentlemen and Families desirous of patronizing him, are requested to apply at his shops as above, where a list of prices of articles will be furnished, which will be supplied at the *same rate* all the year round.

HING KEE.

1y 742 Hongkong, 13th May, 1874.

For Sale.

MACEWEN, FRICKEL & Co.
HAVE FOR SALE,
EX LATE ARRIVALS.

KRUG'S DRY CHAMPAGNE, Pints and Quarts.
JULES MUMM CHAMPAGNE, Pints and Quarts.
HENNESSY'S BRANDY, 1, 2 and 3 Stars.
COURVOISIER'S Do. 1 and 4 "
LA GRANDE MARQUE BRANDY.
VICTOR BOULLAND Do.
CRABBIE'S GINGER Do.
CHERRY Do.
ROYAL GLENDEE WHISKEY.
KINAHAN'S LL Do.
BOURBON Do.
DRY PALE SHERRY.
FINE OLD PORT.
AVH GIN.
" " in White Bottles.
OLD TOM GIN.
BOKER'S BITTERS.
DINNER CLARETS, Pints & Quarts.
AFTER DINNER Do. " "
SAUTERNE.
BASS' ALE, Pints & Quarts.
JEFFREY'S SCOTCH ALE, " "
GUINNESS' STOUT, " "
COMBE & Co.'s EXTRA LONDON STOUT, " "
JEFFREY'S XX STOUT, " "
ALLSOPP'S ALE, in Hhds.
Do. Do. in Kilds.
Fine Old Manila CHEROOTS, 200 in Box.
Do. Do. Do. 100 in "
Do. Do. CIGARS, 500 in "
RUSSIAN CIGARETTES.
ROGER'S TABLE CUTLERY.
Do. Do. ELECTRO-PLATED WARE.
GLASS-WARE.
CROCKERY-WARE.
ENGINEERS' FITTINGS.
BENCH VICES.
HAND Do.
WHITWORTH'S TAPS and DIES.
FAIRBANK'S PLATFORM SCALES.
GAS STOVES.
AMERICAN KITCHEN STOVES.
SARGENTS' CABOOSES.
SUCTION and DELIVERY HOSE.
HUBBUCK'S PAINTS and OILS.
&c., &c., &c.
Also,
ALWAYS ON HAND,
GOLDEN GATE BAKERS' EXTRA FLOUR.

14d 172 Hongkong, 30th January, 1875.

FOR SALE.

CHAMPAGNE:—
TH. ROEDERER-GLADIATEUR, ... Pints.
KRUG, Red Seal, do.
DE ST. MARCEAUX CARTE BLANCHE, do.

BURGUNDY WINES:—
CHAMBERTIN.
CORTON.
NUITS.
VOLNAY.
MÂCON.

HOCK:—
LIEBFRAUMILCH.
RUDESHEIMER.
JOHANNESBERG.
HOCKHEIMER.

CLARETS:—
CHATEAU LAFITTE, Quarts.
" " Pints.
" LEOVILLE, Quarts.
" MARGAUX, Quarts.
ST. JULIEN MEDOC.
ST. EMILION.
MESS CLARET.
CLARET in Casks, Superior Quality.

BRANDIES AND OTHER:—
COURVOISIER COUELIER FRERES.
JAS. HENNESSEY **
Do. ***
JULES ROBIN.
CUTLER AND PALMER GIN.
Do. WHISKY.
AVH GIN, in Square Bottles.

Apply to
E. CHASTEL,
No. 50, Queen's Road Central.

tf 1825 Hongkong, 3rd November, 1874.

NOW ON SALE.

IMPERIAL QUARTO.

ENGLISH AND CHINESE DICTIONARY,
WITH THE
PUNTI AND MANDARIN PRONUNCIATION.

An ANGLO-CHINESE DICTIONARY, published at the *Daily Press* Office, Hongkong.

FOR comprehensiveness and practical service this Work stands unrivalled. All the new words which the Chinese have of late years been compelled to coin to express the numerous objects in machinery, photography, telegraphy, and in science generally, which the rapid advance of foreign relations has imposed upon them, are here given *in extenso*. Each and every word is fully illustrated and explained, forming exercises for students of a most instructive nature. Both the Court and Punti pronunciations are given, the accents being carefully marked on the best principle hitherto attained. The typography displays the success of an attempt to make the Chinese and English type correspond in the size of body, thereby effecting a vast economy of space, achieving a clearness not previously attained, and dispensing with those vast margins and vacant spaces which have heretofore characterized Chinese publications.

To illustrate the vast scope of the work, the following facts are submitted for consideration. Chalmers' Vocabularly contains about 16,000 Chinese characters, and Medhurst's English and Chinese Dictionary about 100,000, whilst this work contains more than 50,000 English words, and upwards of 500,000 Chinese characters. Again, despite all the grammars and other elementary works as yet published, the student of this difficult language absolutely requires examples to display the various applications and equivalents of different words which have one general meaning. Of these examples this work contains more than five times as many as any other Dictionary hitherto published.

For practical purposes the arrangement of the work is so complete, that a reference to its pages enables a person who understands English to communicate *effectively* with natives who understand nothing but Chinese. In this respect the work will be found indispensable to all Europeans residing in China, and to the natives themselves it explains subjects fully with which very few indeed of them are perfectly acquainted. To parties resident in England and interested in China it cannot but be invaluable occasionally.

It comprises upwards of two thousand large quarto pages.

TRUBNER & Co.,
60, PATERNOSTER ROW;
W. H. BELL,
"DAILY PRESS" OFFICE, HONGKONG.

Vessels on the Berth.

FOR MANILA.

THE *A* 1 Spanish Barque

"CANDIDA,"

Obieta, Master, will have quick despatch for the above Port.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
REMEDIOS & Co.

tf 201 Hongkong, 4th February, 1875.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO.

THE *A* 1 British Bark

"HERMON"

will load here for above Port, and will have immediate despatch.

For Freight, apply to
RUSSELL & Co.

tf 198 Hongkong, 4th February, 1875.

NOTICE.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.
PAQUEBOTS POSTE FRANÇAIS

STEAM FOR
SAIGON, SINGAPORE, BATAVIA, POINT DE GALLE, ADEN, SUEZ, ISMAILA, PORT SAID, NAPLES, AND MARSEILLES;
ALSO,
PONDICHERRY, MADRAS, CALCUTTA, AND BOMBAY.

ON THURSDAY, the 11th February, 1875, at noon, the Company's Steamship "*TIGRE*," Commandant BRUNET, with MAILS, PASSENGERS, SPECIE, and CARGO, will leave this Port for the above places.

Cargo and Specie will be registered for London as well as for Marseilles, and accepted in transit through Marseilles for the principal places of Europe.

Shipping Orders will be granted till noon. Cargo will be received on board until 4 P.M., Specie and Parcels until 3 P.M. on the 10th February, 1875. (Parcels are not to be sent on board; they must be left at the Agency's Office.) Contents and value of Packages are required.

For further particulars, apply at the Company's Office.

C. BERTRAND,
Principal Agent.

Hongkong, 1st February, 1875.

U. S. MAIL LINE.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

THROUGH TO NEW YORK, VIA PANAMA, TOUCHING AT YOKOHAMA AND SAN FRANCISCO.

THE S.S. "*CHINA*" will leave Hongkong for San Francisco, *viâ* Yokohama, on MONDAY, the 15th February, at 3 P.M., taking Passengers, Mails and Freight, for Japan, the United States, and Europe.

Through Passenger Tickets and Bills of Lading are issued for transportation to Yokohama and other Japan Ports, to San Francisco, to ports in Mexico, Central and South America, and to New York and Europe, VIA PANAMA.

A Steamer of the Company will leave Shanghai, viâ the Inland Sea Ports, about the same date, and make close connection at Yokohama.

At New York and Aspinwall, Passengers have selections of various lines of Steamers to England, France and Germany.

Freight will be received on board until 4 P.M. on the 14th proximo. Parcel Packages will be received at the Office until 5 P.M. of the same day. All Parcel Packages should be marked to address in full; value of same is required.

For further information as to Passage and Freight, apply to the Agency of the Company, Praya West.

G. B. EMORY,
Acting Agent.

Hongkong, January 23rd, 1875.

STEAM FOR
SINGAPORE, PENANG, POINT DE GALLE, ADEN, SUEZ, MALTA, BRINDISI, ANCONA, VENICE, MEDITERRANEAN PORTS, SOUTHAMPTON, AND LONDON;
ALSO,
BOMBAY, MADRAS, CALCUTTA, AND AUSTRALIA.

THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S Steamship "*HYDASPES*," Captain D. RENNOLDSON, with Her Majesty's Mails, Passengers, Specie, and Cargo, will leave this for the above places on THURSDAY, the 18th February, at Noon.

Cargo will be received on board until Noon, Specie and Parcels at the office until 2 P.M. on the 17th idem.

For Particulars regarding Freight and Passage, apply at the P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Office, Hongkong. CONTENTS AND VALUE OF PACKAGES ARE REQUIRED.

*** A Written Declaration of the Contents and Value of the Packages for the Overland Route is required by the Egyptian Government, and must be delivered by the Shippers to the Company's Agents, with the Bills of Lading or with Parcels; and the Company do not hold themselves responsible for any Detention or Prejudice which may happen from the incorrectness in such declaration.

The Company reserve the option of forwarding all goods shipped by their Steamers for Europe through Egypt, either by rail, or by Canal in their own Steamers, or in vessels employed for the purpose.

Shippers are particularly requested to note the terms and conditions of the Company's Black Bills of Lading.

A. MCIVER, *Superintendent.*

Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Co.'s Office, Hongkong, 9th February, 1875.

FOOCHOW DOCK.

PAGODA ANCHORAGE.

THE above Granite-floored DOCK has lately been LENGTHENED to 400 *feet* over all, and is now capable of receiving vessels up to 380 feet on the keel. The breadth of the Dock at the bottom is 40 feet, at the top 80 feet, and the width at the entrance is 56 feet. Depth of water on the sill 13 feet at average neap, and 17 feet at average spring tides.

The Dock has a Caisson Gate, and is pumped out by steam.

A new FOUNDRY for large iron and brass castings has recently been added.

The Machine Shop contains a 12-inch Screw Cutting Gap-lathe, Small Lathes, Drilling and Screwing Machines, Steam Saw Mill, Large Smithy, &c., &.

Dry Godowns are on the premises, available for stowage of cargo, &c.

A large stock of Timber, Metal, and other Dock-yard Material always on hand.

Vessels docked for examination, rematelled, repaired, repairs also done in harbour; and iron ships and steamers cleaned and painted, at moderate charges. Particulars can be obtained at the Dock, or on application to the undersigned.

The Steam Tug *Woosung* is in thorough working order, and is available at all times to tow vessels to or from sea, at reasonable rates.

JOHN FORSTER & Co.

tf 1039 Foochow, 18th June, 1873.

NOTICE.

STEAMERS leaving this port requiring COAL, can obtain it from the Undersigned.

W. G. HALE & Co.,
Saigon.

tf 1531 16th September, 1873.

JOHN SKINKER, SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA.

Sole Agent on the Pacific Coast for Winchester Repeating Arms and Ammunition; Du Pont's Blasting and Sporting Powder; Lake Superior and Pacific Fuse Company's Safety Fuse. [1y 925 June 15

A. MILLAR & CO.,
PLUMBERS,
COPPERSMITHS AND BRASS-FOUNDERS,
GAS-FITTERS AND BELL-HANGERS,
QUEEN'S ROAD EAST, AND NULLAH LANE,
1499 Hongkong, 23rd September, 1874.

煤炭記 WING-KEE COAL SHOP.

THE Proprietor of WING-KEE Shop begs to inform the public that his Shop has been established since 1855, at Endicott's Lane, and that he has always a great quantity of BEST COAL in store for Sale. Gentlemen or Shipmasters wishing to patronise him, are requested to apply at his Shop.

1y 1503 Hongkong, 23rd September, 1874.

Vessels on the Berth.

FOR AMOY, TAMSUI, AND TAKAO.

THE Steamship

"HAI-LOONG,"

Captain Abbott, will be despatched as above TO-MORROW, the 12th inst., at daylight.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.

3d 219 Hongkong, 9th February, 1875.

FOR SINGAPORE, PENANG, AND CALCUTTA.

THE British Steamship

"ARRATOON APOAR,"

Captain A. B. MacTavish, will leave this for the above Ports on SATURDAY, the 13th inst., at 3 P.M.

Despatches will close at 2.30 P.M.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
DAVID SASSOON, SONS & Co.,
Agents.

6d 207 Hongkong, 8th February, 1875.

FOR SWATOW, AMOY, AND FOOCHOW.

THE Steamship

"DOUGLAS,"

Captain Burnie, will be despatched for the above Ports on SUNDAY, the 14th instant, at daylight.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.

4d 223 Hongkong, 10th February, 1875.

FOR SWATOW AND AMOY.

THE Steamship

"FORMOSA,"

Captain Morales, will have immediate despatch for the above Ports.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
VOGEL, HAGEDORN & Co.

tf 224 Hongkong, 10th February, 1875.

NOTICE.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.
PAQUEBOT POSTE FRANCAIS.

THE Company's Steamship

"VOLGA,"

Captain Nomdedeu, will be despatched for YOKOHAMA

Shortly after the arrival of the next French Mail.

C. BERTRAND,
Principal Agent.

228 Hongkong, 10th February, 1875.

NOTICE.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.
PAQUEBOT POSTE FRANCAIS.

THE Company's Steamship

"AVA,"

Captain Fleureais, will be despatched for SHANGHAI

Shortly after her arrival from Europe.

C. BERTRAND,
Principal Agent.

229 Hongkong, 10th February, 1875.

STEAM TO YOKOHAMA.

THE P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Steamship

"BOMBAY"

will leave for the above place shortly after the arrival of the next English Mail.

A. MCIVER,
Superintendent.

P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Office,
Hongkong, 9th February, 1875. [213

STEAM TO SHANGHAI.

(*Taking Cargo at through rates for* NAGASAKI *and* HIOGO.)

THE P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Steamship

"SUNDA"

will leave for the above place about 24 hours after her arrival with the next English Mail.

A. MCIVER,
Superintendent.

P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Office,
Hongkong, 9th February, 1875. [214

OCEAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

FOR LONDON *via* SUEZ CANAL.

THE Company's Steamship

"PRIAM"

will be despatched on or about the 15th instant.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, *Agents.*

203 Hongkong, 5th February, 1875.

FOR COOKSTOWN AND SYDNEY.

THE British Steamer

"ADRIA,"

Captain E. W. Breeze, will load here for the above Ports, and will have early despatch.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
HOP KEE.

3w 173 Hongkong, 30th January, 1875.

FOR DUNEDIN, N. Z., AND SYDNEY, N.S.W.

THE *A* 1 Portuguese Ship

"ALVA,"

Captain Souza, having a great portion of her Cargo engaged, will meet with quick despatch for the above Ports.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
BRANDAO & Co.

tf 55 Hongkong, 11th January, 1875.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO.

THE *A* 1 American Ship

"GAME COCK,"

Captain Stoddard, will load here for the above Port, and will have quick despatch.

For Freight, apply to
VOGEL, HAGEDORN & Co.

tf 109 Hongkong, 18th January, 1875.

FOR HAMBURG.

THE German

Extracts.

THE VOICE OF NATURE.

"To me *alone* there came a thought of grief."—*Wordsworth.*

On a fresh and fair Spring morning—
Roving forth alone—
Thus the Poet sadly pondered,
As through fairest scenes he wandered,
Where the opening buds, adorning
All the woodlands, shone—
Saying, in the fresh Spring morning—
"Grief is mine alone."

'Tis the voice that through all Nature
Still keeps murmuring on;
Yet, although through all Creation
Universal lamentation
Sounds for thousand woes, each creature
Thinks but of his own—
Crying—"All is glad in nature—
Grief is mine alone!"

When encompassed round by Sorrow;
When Despair hath grown
In our hearts—the Past seems pleasant—
Darker seems the gloomy Present;
Grief from ills to come we borrow,
And from pleasures gone;
And we cry, bowed down by sorrow,
"Grief is mine alone!"

List yon robin sadly singing—
Grief to it is known:
Now it pours its plaintive measures
For a nest robbed of its treasures.
Joyous notes around are ringing—
From glad warblers thrown—
Only it is sadly singing,
"Grief is mine alone!".

Oh, thou mortal, sadly wailing,
Cease thy selfish tone:
When o'erpowering ills surround thee,
Lift thine eyes and see around thee
Many beneath sorrows failing
Greater than thine own;
Cry no more, in tones of wailing—
"Grief is mine alone!"

Many are around thee pining
Beneath woes unknown;
Never fainting or despairing—
Patiently their burden bearing—
For the dark cloud's silver lining
Ever hoping on.
Still they wait, nor cry, repining—
"Grief is mine alone!"

J. KELLY.

HOW TO DO IT.

If you want to see how beautiful your wife looks when she's angry, suggest that the young lady who lives across the street, and who always sits at the window with her forefinger pressed to her temple and a pensive smile on her face while you're smoking your evening cigar, is the handsomest woman you ever saw. Take care that your head isn't out of the window when you make the remark. This was the situation of Mr. Spellbacker, the other evening. The window came down so rapidly that he hadn't time to get all his head in, and he doesn't look well half-scalped. The hand of a loving but irritated wife is a good thing to drive away temptation, especially when there's a window convenient.

A TIBETAN BRIDGE.

To reach this, we had to descend from Pu to the Sutlej, and cross that river upon a *sangpa*, or very peculiar kind of wooden bridge. The Sutlej itself is here known to the Tibetans usually by the name of *Sang-po*, or "the river;" and I notice that travellers and map-makers are apt to get confused about these words, sometimes setting down a bridge as "the Sangpa bridge," and a river as "the Sangpo river." I have called the Namtu bridge, as it is named, beneath Pu peculiar; because, though about 80 feet above the stream, which is there over 100 feet across, it is only about three or four feet broad in the middle, is very shaky, and has no railing of any kind to prevent one going over it, and being lost in the foaming torrent below. A Pui yak once survived a fall from this bridge, being swept into a backwater there is a little way down the stream; but that was a mere chance, and the *Bos grunniens* can stand a great deal of knocking about. These bridges are constructed by large strong beams being pushed over one another, from both sides, until they approach sufficiently to allow of the topmost beams being connected by long planks. *Blackwood.*

ON THE END OF THE WORLD.

If the body's death seems to teach the lesson, that modesty is becoming to the scientific speculator, what shall we say as to the prospects of that material frame which is beyond ourselves—the general orderly frame of the universe as we see it around us? People would suppose, from the way in which you hear men talk now, that there was not the slightest chance of any great orrattic change ever coming across the outward world in which we live. No doubt God works by fixed laws. No doubt the world goes on morning and evening, and summer and winter; but what reason have you to suppose that it will so go on to infinity? Have no great catastrophes befallen the world before now? Does not physical science itself speak of these catastrophes? What is there to prevent other catastrophes, produced by the operation of laws of which at present we are very ignorant, coming athwart the globle on which we live, and a complete change taking place in the relations in which things even in the outward world stand at present, so that in the scriptural sense of the word there may be an end to the world, as there is certainly to be an end of our earthly life? To be sure, things have gone on for a long time in the same way, but is that any proof that they are to go on in the same way for ever? You arise morning after morning in good health and strength, and seem to say to yourself for a time that this will last for ever; but one morning something happens, you cannot explain what; the best physician in the world cannot tell you what; but something has happened that lays you on a bed of sickness, and in two days sends you off to your grave, a corpse. Will the experience of the reality of the way in which everything has gone on since you were young, till you have attained maturity, save you from that great mischance? Again, men for centuries had ranged over the mountains in Campagna, they thought that all would go on there, herds and flocks feeding, and vineyards growing as they had done for centuries; and suddenly there was a strange sound heard, and a volcano burst forth, and the greatest philosopher of the age came to look at it, and lost his life while he was looking. But neither he nor any of the men who had speculated with him ever expected that these great cities were to be swept to destruction, and their beautiful pastures to become for a time an arid wilderness. I do not say such instances explain or tell us distinctly that such catastrophes will befall the whole globe, but, at all events, I think they ought to make us modest, seeing that the wisest know so very small a portion of the laws that regulate God's creation. Surely we may not dogmatically assume that such catastrophes are beyond the range of possible or probable events. It is true, I say, things have gone on for a long time, and men say, "Where is the promise of His coming, for all things continue as they were from the beginning of the world?" But still with Him with whom one day is as a thousand years, and a thousand years as one day, there may be changes maturing which no philosopher of the present or of any previous age has ever dreamed of, which will bring this great catastrophe to the globe which will answer, on the whole outward creation, to something as great in change as is our passage from life to death, and what is beyond it. I do not think there is anything fanciful in such an expectation. I believe that a man of that modest mind which is the characteristic of true science, will hesitate before he pronounces with any assurance that such a change may not come over the world as has been distinctly predicted in the Scripture.—*Archbishop of Canterbury in "Macmillan's Magazine."*

Repentance without amendment is like continual pumping in a ship, without stopping the leaks.

Selfishness is that detestable vice which no one will forgive in others, and no one is without it himself.

A SAVAGE BRIDAL COSTUME.

Four of the teachers and their wives were afterwards placed under the protection of Malietoa, who pledged himself to "become a worshipper of Jehovah" so soon as the war was brought to a conclusion, while the others were consigned to his brother Tamalelangi, whose name signifies Son of the Skies. Each of these chieftains was presented with two shirts—one white, the other red—several yards of English print, three axes, three hatchets, a few strings of sky-blue beads, some knives and scissors, a few small looking-glasses, hammers, chisels, gimlets, fish-hooks, and nails. The presents to Malietoa enabled that chief to add another wife to his already too numerous collection. In return for some axes and a few other articles he obtained from her parents a tall, beautiful young girl about eighteen years of age, and Mr. Williams was informed that the principal chiefs usually purchased their wives after this fashion, the young women seldom refusing their assent to the bargain, no matter how old or ugly their future husband may be, provided he has paid handsomely for their possession. The missionaries appear to have been present at the ceremony which passed for marriage—an act of deference to old usages that might well have been avoided. The deportment of the bride is described as "pleasingly modest," though her apparel left much to be desired. "Her dress," we are told, "was a fine mat, fastened round the waist, reaching nearly to her ankles; while a wreath of leaves and flowers, ingeniously and tastefully entwined, decorated her brow. The upper part of her person was anointed with sweet-scented cocoanut oil, and tinged partially with a rouge prepared from the turmeric root, and round her neck were two rows of large blue beads." The old chief prudently carried his new bride with him to the scene of hostilities; lest she should return to her parents in his absence, and put him to the charge of repurchasing her.—*"Missionary Life in the Southern Seas."*

FAILURE OF CABOT'S EXPEDITION.

"Cabot sailed through the straits which have since been named after a later navigator, Hudson; and reached the bay beyond. It is probable that the straits had already been entered, in 1501, by Gaspar de Cortereal, a Portuguese; but he did not get so far north as Cabot. The Englishman penetrated to lat. 67½ degrees, and would have gone farther, as the sea was quite open, had not his fellow-commander, Sir Thomas Perte, lost courage, and his crew proved mutinous. The region in which they found themselves was in truth calculated to strike all but the boldest with dismay. The loneliness of the seas, the wildness of the lands by which they were surrounded, the rigour of the climate, the uncertainty of all before, and the doubt as to whether retreat would be practicable if the exploration were prolonged, must have contributed to produce a very powerful effect on the the minds of Cabot's companions. Those were days when the distant parts of the earth were credited with a supernatural and awful character. As the ancient Greek regarded the pillars of Hercules, beyond which lay nothing but a watery void, wherein the chariot of the sun-god descended nightly to some dim underworld, so did the mariner of the sixteenth century regard the mysterious and melancholy wastes of sea and ice which spread towards the Pole. Many ages before, Tacitus, describing the ocean north of Sweden and Norway according to popular report, said that it was held to be the end of nature and of the world; that many shapes of gods were to be seen there, and that the sound of the sun was to be heard as it rushed out of the waves. Ideas of a similar character were probably present to the minds of Cabot's sailors on that adventurous voyage, as they had been present to the Spaniards on the first expedition of Columbus across the Atlantic. Those strange, dark, weird solitudes were not to be trusted. They might lead beyond the limits of the natural earth: they might lure the wanderers into some moon struck land of monsters, ghosts, and devils, like the enchanted isle of Prospero, as it appeared to the eyes of Alonzo and his companions. At any rate, both Sir Thomas Perte and the crew refused to go any farther, and Sebastian Cabot, a man of more heroic mettle, was compelled to put back to Europe."—*From "Cassell's Illustrated History of the United States of America."*

RELEASING A LADY FROM SLAVERY.

In coming along in the morning we were loudly accosted by a well-dressed woman, who had just had a very heavy slave-taming stick put on her neck. She called in such an authoritative tone to us to witness the flagrant injustice of which she was the victim, that all the men stood still and went to hear the case. She was a near relative of Chirikaloma, and was going up the river to her husband, when the old man (at whose house she was now a prisoner) caught her, took her servant away from her, and kept her in the degraded state we saw. The withes with which she was bound were green and sappy. The old man said in justification that she was running away from Chirikaloma, and he would be offended with him if he did not secure her. I asked the officious old gentleman in a friendly tone what he expected to receive from Chirikaloma, and he said, "Nothing." Several slaver-looking fellows came about, and I felt sure that the woman had been seized in order to sell her to them, so I gave the captor a cloth to pay to Chirikaloma if he were offended, and told him to say that I, feeling ashamed to see one of his relatives in a slave-stick, had released her, and would take her on to her husband. She is evidently a lady among them, having many fine beads and some strung on elephant's hair; she has a good deal of spirit, too, for on being liberated she went into the old man's house and took her basket and calabash. A virago of a wife shut the door and tried to prevent her, as well as to cut off the beads from her person, but she resisted like a good one, and my men thrust the door open and let her out, but minus her slave. The other wife—for old officious had two—joined her sister in a furious tirade of abuse, the elder holding her sides in regular fishwife fashion till I burst into a laugh, in which the younger wife joined. I explained to the different headmen in front of this village what I had done, and sent messages to Chirikaloma explanatory of my friendly deed to his relative, so that no misconstruction should be put on my act.

Akotakoné, whom we had liberated, now arrived at the residence of her husband, who was another brother of Machemba. She behaved like a lady all through, sleeping at a fire apart from the men. The ladies of the different villages we passed condoled with her, and she related to them the indignity that had been done to her. Besides this she did us many services: she bought food for us, because having a good address, we saw that she could get double what any of our men could purchase for the same cloth; she spoke up for us when any injustice was attempted, and, when we were in want of carriers, volunteered to carry a bag of beads on her head. On arriving at Machemba's brother, Chimseia, she introduced me to him, and got him to be liberal to us in food on account of the service we had rendered to her. She took leave of us all with many expressions of thankfulness, and we were glad that we had not mistaken her position or lavished kindness on the undeserving.—*From Livingstone's Last Journal.*

Insurances.

MANCHESTER FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned Agents are in receipt of instructions from the Board of Directors, authorizing them to issue Policies to the extent of £10,000 on any one First-class Risk, or to the extent of £15,000 on Adjoining Risks at Current Rates.

A Discount of 20 °/₀ allowed.

HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co., *Agents.*

48 Hongkong, 8th January, 1875.

COMMERCIAL UNION ASSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned, Agents at Hongkong for the above Company's Fire Department, are prepared to GRANT POLICIES against FIRE to the extent of £10,000 on Buildings, or on Goods stored therein, at current rates, subject to an immediate discount of Twenty per cent.

THE BORNEO COMPANY, LIMITED.

1y 790 Hongkong, 20th May, 1874.

OFFICE OF THE CHINA TRADERS' INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

ON and after this date the above Company will allow a Brokerage of THIRTY-THREE and ONE-THIRD PER CENT. (33⅓ °/₀) on Local Risks only.

AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co., *General Agents.*

tf 876 Hongkong, 4th June, 1874.

CHINESE INSURANCE COMPANY, (LIMITED).

NOTICE.

POLICIES granted at current rates on Marine Risks to all parts of the World. In accordance with the Company's Articles of Association, Two-thirds of the Profits are distributed annually to Contributors, whether Shareholders or not, in proportion to the net amount of Premia contributed by each, the remaining third being carried to Reserve Fund.

OLYPHANT & Co., *General Agents.*

tf 951 Hongkong, 17th April, 1873.

NORTH GERMAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY AT HAMBURG.

THE Undersigned having been appointed AGENTS for the above Company, are prepared to GRANT INSURANCES to the extent of $65,000, on first-class risks at current rates.

MELCHERS & Co.

tf 674 Hongkong, 1st May, 1874.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Company, are prepared to GRANT INSURANCES at Current Rates.

MELCHERS & Co., *Agents, Royal Insurance Company.*

tf 1780 Hongkong, 28th October, 1874.

PHŒNIX FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

FROM this date, until further notice, a discount of Twenty per cent. (20 °/₀) upon the current local rates of premia will be allowed upon insurances effected with this Company.

DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co., *Agents.*

tf 1192 Hongkong, 27th June, 1872.

SUN FIRE OFFICE.

THE Undersigned is prepared to Grant Policies against Fire to the extent of $45,000 on First-class Risks.

A Discount of Twenty per cent. (20 °/₀) upon the Current Local Rates of Premia will be allowed upon Insurances effected with this Office.

T. G. LINSTEAD, *Agent, Sun Fire Office.*

1335 Hongkong, 26th August, 1874.

YANGTSZE INSURANCE ASSOCIATION OF SHANGHAI.

NOTICE.

ON and after this date the above Association will allow a Brokerage of THIRTY-THREE and ONE-THIRD PER CENT. 33⅓ °/₀ on Local Risks only.

RUSSELL & Co., *Agents.*

tf 1800 Hongkong, 4th June, 1874.

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER AND SPECIAL ACTS OF PARLIAMENT.

Established 1809.

CAPITAL—£2,000,000.

THE Undersigned, Agents at Hongkong for the above Company, are prepared to grant Policies against FIRE, to the extent of £10,000 on any Building, or on Merchandise in the same, at the following rates, subject to a discount of 20 °/₀.

Detached and semi-detached Dwelling Houses removed from Town, and their Contents	½ per cent. per annum.
Other Dwelling Houses, used strictly as such, and their Contents	¾ " "
Godowns, Offices, Shops, &c., and their Contents	1 " "

SHORT PERIOD INSURANCES.

Not exceeding ten days	¼ of the annual rate.
Not exceeding one month	½ "
Above 1 month, and not exceeding 3 months	¾ "
Above 3 months, and not exceeding 6 months	¾ "
Above 6 months	the full annual rate.

GILMAN & Co., *Agents.*

tf 1903 Hongkong, 8th May, 1874.

YANG-TSZE INSURANCE ASSOCIATION OF SHANGHAI.

CAPITAL AND SURPLUS 800,000 TAELS.

POLICIES granted on *Marine Risks* to all parts of the World, at current rates.

This Association will, until further notice, provide out of the earnings, first for an interest dividend of 15 °/₀ for shareholders on Capital, and thereafter distribute among Policy holders annually, in cash, ALL the profits of the Underwriting Business *pro rata* to amount of premium contributed.

RUSSELL & Co., *Agents.*

tf 1089 Hongkong, 9th July, 1872.

THE CHINA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE—HONGKONG.

AGENCIES at all the Treaty Ports of China and Japan, and at Singapore, Saigon and Penang.

Risks accepted, and Policies of Insurance granted at the rates of Premium current at the above-mentioned Ports.

No charge for Policy fees.

JAS. B. COUGHTRIE, *Secretary.*

Hongkong, 1st November, 1871. [tf 325

LONDON AND ORIENTAL STEAM TRANSIT INSURANCE OFFICE.

137, LEADENHALL STREET, LONDON

ESTABLISHED 1843.

THE Undersigned is authorised to accept risks on behalf of this Office, by First Class Steamers and Sailing Ships.

A. McIVER, *Agent.*

tf Hongkong, 1st July, 1867.

MANCHESTER FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF MANCHESTER AND LONDON.

THE Undersigned have been appointed Agents for the above Company at Hongkong, Canton, Foochow, Shanghai, and Hankow, and are prepared to grant Insurances at Current Rates.

HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.

tf 1958 Hongkong, 15th October, 1868.

Insurances.

LIVERPOOL AND LONDON AND GLOBE INSURANCE COMPANY.

FROM this date, until further notice, a discount of Twenty per cent. (20 °/₀) upon the current local rate of premia will be allowed upon insurances effected with this Company.

DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co., *Agents.*

tf 1193 Hongkong, 27th June, 1872.

THE LONDON ASSURANCE.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER OF HIS MAJESTY KING GEORGE THE FIRST. A.D. 1720.

THE undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Corporation, are prepared to grant Insurances as follows:—

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

Policies at current rates, payable either here in London, or at the principal Ports of India, China, and Australia.

FIRE DEPARTMENT.

Policies issued for long or short periods at current rates.

A discount of 20 °/₀ allowed.

LIFE DEPARTMENT.

Policies issued for sums not exceeding £5,000, on reasonable terms.

HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.

tf 1363 Hongkong, 26th July, 1872.

QUEEN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned are prepared to GRANT POLICIES AGAINST FIRE to the extent of 45,000 Dollars on Buildings or on Goods stored therein, at Current Local Rates, subject to a Discount of 20 °/₀ on the premia.

EDWARD NORTON & Co., *Agents.*

tf 8 Hongkong, January, 1875.

Insurances.

THE SWISS LLOYDS' TRANSPORT INSURANCE COMPANY, WINTERTHUR.

Subscribed Capital	$1,000,000
Reserve Fund	115,000
And Co-insures with French Lloyd, Paris, Capital }	1,400,000
And with French Company, Paris, do.	1,000,000
Aggregate Capital	$3,515,000

VOGEL, HAGEDORN & Co.,

AGENTS—HONGKONG AND CHINA.

WILL grant Policies at Current Rates on Marine Risks to all Ports of the World, allowing a Brokerage of:—

45 per cent. on Risks East of Singapore.

And 20 per cent. on Risks to Europe and America.

1043 Hongkong, 14th January, 1875.

CHINA AND JAPAN MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.

NOTICE.

AFTER this date, a brokerage of Thirty-three and one-third per cent. (33⅓ °/₀) will be allowed by this Agency on risks to ports in CHINA, JAPAN, the PHILIPPINES, and the STRAITS.

On risks to all other ports, the brokerage will be ten per cent. (10 °/₀) only.

WM. PUSTAU & Co., *Agents.*

tf 131 Hongkong, 21st January, 1874.

LONDON AND PROVINCIAL MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents in Hongkong for the above Company, are prepared to grant Marine risks at current rates.

AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co.

tf 471 Hongkong, 1st March, 1874.

HONGKONG MARKETS.

As Reported by Chinese on the 10th February, 1875.

COTTON GOODS.

COTTON YARN, No. 16 a 24, per 400 lbs	$93.00 a $113.50
" " 28 a 32 " "	111.00 a 119.00
" " 36 a 42 " "	120.00 a 135.00
GREY SHIRTINGS, 7 lbs. per piece	$1.75 a 1.90
" 8 lbs " "	1.97 a 2.00
" 8½ lbs " "	2.20 a 2.37
WHITE SHIRTINGS, 56 a 60 reed " "	2.15 a 2.35
" 64 a 66 " "	2.45 a 2.50
" 68 a 80 " "	2.85 a 3.50
WHITE SPOTTED DO. per piece	2.45 a 2.45
WHITE BROCADES " "	2.65 a 2.70
AMERICAN DRILLS, 30 yards " "	2.30 a 2.35
" 40 " " " "	3.35 a 4.00
GREY T-CLOTHS, 24 yds & 32 in. 7 lbs. "	1.90 a 2.05
" 24 " & 36 " 8 lbs "	2.15 a 2.20
DYED SPOTTED SHIRTINGS "	3.00 a 3.05
DYED BROCADE DO. "	3.80 a 3.95
DYED DAMASK DO. per piece	5.35 a 6.00
CHINTZ " "	1.80 a 1.85
HANDKERCHIEFS, Blue per doz.	0.60 a 0.62
" Brown " "	0.59 a 0.64
" Red " "	0.70 a 0.75
VELVETS, Black, 22 inc. per yard	0.21 a 0.22
" Gentian, 22 " "	0.16 a 0.17
VELVETEENS, Black "	0.22 a 0.23

WOOLLEN GOODS.

SPANISH STRIPES per yard	0.78 a 0.70
LONG ELLS, *MM* Scarlet, per piece	$80 a 90
" " Assorted " "	0.30 a 0.35
" *HH* Scarlet " "	0.80 a 0.90
" " Assorted " "	0.30 a 0.35
CAMLETS, SS per piece	16.50 a 17.00
" SS " "	15.00 a 15.50
" S " "	19.00 a 19.20
" *BBB* " "	20.00 a 20.50
LASTINGS, *DD* " "	15.50 a 16.00

METALS.

IRON, Nail Rod per picul	$ 3.60 a 3.60
" Hoop " "	4.50 a 4.65
" Bar " "	3.25 a 3.40
" Wire " "	3.25 a 3.50
LEAD " "	7.40 a 7.60
STEEL, English per tub.	4.70 a 4.75
" Swedish " "	4.80 a 4.00
TIN, Malacca per picul	24.00 a 28.20
TIN PLATES per box	7.80 a 8.20
SHEATHING METAL per picul	24.50 a 29.00
QUICKSILVER, English "	210.00 a —
" American "	213.00 a —
SPELTER "	7.25 a 7.50

PRODUCE.

COTTON, Shanghai per picul	13.50 a 13.50
" Ningpo " "	13.50 a 14.00
" Tientsin " "	14.40 a 15.00
" Tungchow " "	14.50 a 15.00
" Bengal " "	13.00 a 14.50
ALUM " "	1.35 a 1.65
SAPPANWOOD, white " "	4.00 a 4.80
" Black " "	3.00 a 3.50
RICE, Bengal, Cargo No. 1 " "	2.45 a 2.50
" " 2 " "	2.20 a 2.25
" Siam, white " "	1.85 a 1.90
" " mill cleaned " "	1.70 a 1.75
" Manila " "	2.35 a 2.40
" Singapore " "	2.10 a 2.15
" Saigon " "	1.60 a 1.65
" Arracan " "	2.10 a 2.15
" Rangoon " "	2.35 a 2.40
SALTPETRE " "	5.75 a 6.20
COALS, ALFOAT per ton	
" English steam " "	13.00 a 14.00
" Sydney " "	10.00 a —
WINDOW GLASS per box	3.00 a 3.60
STRAITS PRODUCE, &c.,	
RATTANS, Straits per pcl.	5.80 a 6.00
" " Banjar " "	4.60 a 4.80
PEPPER, White " "	18.00 a 18.50
" Black " "	11.60 a 11.75
BETEL NUT " "	2.80 a 3.75
SANDAL WOOD Malabar " "	4.00 a 4.35
" South Seas " "	17.50 a 19.00
SAPAN WOOD, Manila " "	1.60 a 2.20
" Siam " "	2.60 a 2.75
FLOUR, American, per barrel of 200 lbs.	6.25 a 6.50
" " " of 100 lbs.	2.60 a 2.75
" " California, per sack of 50 lbs.	1.10 a 1.25
WHEAT, Tientsin per pcl.	1.60 a 1.95
" California " "	2.25 a 2.30
SUGAR, Canton white, 1 a 8 " "	6.20 a 7.15
" " Dk. Brown " "	3.60 a 3.70
" " West Coast, Dk. Brown " "	3.20 a 3.30
" " Manila, Dry White " "	4.40 a 4.60
" " " Dk. Brown " "	3.75 a 3.90
CAMPHOR, packed " "	15.00 a 15.25
PEAS, White " "	1.88 a 1.90
" Green " "	2.75 a 2.90
" Black " "	1.75 a 1.80
" Yellow " "	1.80 a 1.94
MUSHROOMS " "	60.00 a 65.00
" " " "	2.25 a 2.50
SEAWEED, Green " "	2.70 a 2.80
" Cut " "	9.20 a 11.00
MUSSELS, Dry Siam large " "	7.75 a 8.20
" " " middle " "	5.20 a 5.75
" " " small " "	7.00 a 7.50
VERMICELLI, Tientsin " "	12.50 a 18.00
BEES WAX, Japan, White " "	83.00 a 84.00
" " Hankow " "	

SHIPPING IN THE CANTON WATERS.

Vessels.	Captain.	Flag & Rig.	Tons.	Consignees.	Destination.
HONGKONG.					
STEAMERS.					
Aden	Hoseason	Ott. str	524	C. M. S. N. Co	
Albay		Span. str	269	D. Lapraik & Co	
Arratoon Apcar	Mactavish	Brit. str	2153	D. Sassoon, Sons & Co	
Bonlodi	Buchanan	Brit. str	999	Gibb, Livingston & Co	
Bombay	C. F. Davis	Brit. str	1800	P. & O. S. N. Co	
China	Philip	Amr. str	4000	P. M. S. S. Co	
China	Hennings	Ger. str	642	Siemssen & Co	
Consolation	T. Cormack	Brit. str	761	Tack-mee & Co	
Corregidor	Joaquim Lopez	Span. str	263	D. Lapraik & Co	
Danube	Clenchy	Brit. str	561	Tack-mee & Co	
Douglas	E. Burnie	Brit. str	832	D. Lapraik & Co	
Fame	Vicary	Brit. str	116	H. K. & W. Dk. Co	
Foiwan		Brit. str		A. Heard & Co., Agent	
Hailoong	Abbott	Brit. str	277	D. Lapraik & Co	
Hanyang ‡	Bell	Brit. str	290	Master	
Japan	H. de Smidt	Brit. str	2140	D. Sassoon, Sons & Co	
Kinshan ‡	Cary	Brit. str	1050	A. Heard & Co., Agent	
Kiu-Kiang ‡	Benning	Brit. str	1061	A. Heard & Co., Agent	
Kwangtung	Pitman	Brit. str	491	D. Lapraik & Co	
Leonor		Span. str	393	D. Lapraik & Co	
Little Orphan		Brit. str	40	H. K. & W'poa Dock Co	
Meiji Maru	Peters	Japanstr	1000	Jardine, Matheson & Co	
Namoa	Westoby	Brit. str	863	D. Lapraik & Co	
Nanzing	Lamont	Brit. str	417	Jardine, Matheson & Co	
Norna		Brit. str	606	Kwok Acheong	
Orissa	Edmond	Brit. str	1100	P. & O. S. N. Co	
Pawtuxet		Amr. str	280	Aug. Heard & Co	
Powan ‡	A. H. Benning	Brit. str	1890	A. Heard & Co., Agent	
Poyang §	Carroll	Brit. str	821	A. Heard & Co., Agent	
Singapore	Dumbreck	Brit. str	964	Gibb, Livingston & Co	
Sir J. Jeejeebhoy		Brit. str	401	Kwok Acheong	
Thales	Young	Brit. str	820	Jardine, Matheson & Co	
Tigre	Brunet	Fren. str	1950	Messageries Maritimes	
Volga	Nomdeden	Fren. str	900	Messageries Maritimes	
Yot-sai		Brit. str	180	Kwok Acheong	
Yottung	Riddel	Brit. str	323	Kwok Acheong	
		‡ *Running between Hongkong and Canton*			
		§ *Running between Macao and Hongkong*			
SAILING VESSELS.					
Abeille	Ollive	Fren. bk	289	Russell & Co	
A. E. Vidal	Angelbeck	Ger. bk	329	Siemssen & Co	
Alva	Souza	Port. sh	631	Brandao & Co	
Amiral Devoulx	Cariqua	Fren. bk	774	Carlowitz & Co	
Auguste	J. Watt	Brit. sch	174	Arnhold, Karberg & Co	
Balbina	Miranda	Span. bk	501	Remedios & Co	
Batavia	Rogter	Swed. bk	390	Order	
Bua Cano	Tams	Siam. bk	318	Chinese	
Carl	Otzen	Ger. bk	216	Arnhold, Karberg & Co	
Candida	J. de Obieta	Span. bk	335	Remedios & Co	
Cecilia		Port. bk	533		
Delia	E. de Basezabal	Span. bk	386	Remedios & Co	
Denbighshire	Williams	Brit. bk	483	Gilman & Co	
Diamant	Ackemann	Ger. bk	296	Wm. Pustau & Co	Tientsin
Emigrante		Peru. sh	946	Wm. Pustau & Co	
E. M. Young	McMichen	Brit. bk	3 6	Gilman & Co	Tientsin
Fortune	Shultze	Siam. bk	447	Tack-mee & Co	
Forward	Strachan	Brit. bk	745	Rozario & Co	
Frances & Amanda	Hennings	Ger. bk	350	Siemssen & Co	
Game Cock	Stoddard	Amr. sh	1120	Vogel, Hagedorn & Co	San Francisco
Garibaldi	O. M. Noyes	Amr. bk	671	Rozario & Co	Portland
Hendy	Datursen	Siam. sh	632	Chinese	
Hermon	Mann	Brit. bk	390	Russell & Co	San Franbisco
H. & L.	Estarico	Fren. bk	250	Carlowitz & Co	Chefoo
Juno		Amr. bk	350	Chinese	
Kerchalon	A. Lanco	Fren. bk	267	McEwen, Frickel & Co	
La Paix	Magnient	Fren. bk	450	Landstein & Co	Takao
Lord Macaulay	Monkman	Brit. bk	846	Vogel, Hagedorn & Co	
Louisa	Shierloh	Ger. sch	242	Ed. Schellhass & Co	
Lotte	Hilderbrand	Ger. bk	400	Vogel, Hagedorn & Co	San Francisco
Lucky	Buchholt	Siam. bk	422	Tack-mee	
Malvina	Kluge	Ger. bk	480	Wieler & Co	Touron
Marquis of Argyle	Wm. McKeon	Brit. sh	450	Rozario & Co	Sydney
Miako	Cape	Brit. bk	516	Wm. Pustau & Co	
Monsoon	Hunter	Brit. bk	282	Rozario & Co	
Morning Star	Edlefsen	Siam. bk	570	Chinese	
Naomi	Ancam	Fren. bk	354	Carlowitz & Co	
Norma	Nassbaum	Ger. bk	339	Wm. Pustau & Co	Hamburg
Onward	Stinson	Brit. sh	606	Rozario & Co	
Peri	F. G. Crantz	Ger. bg	276	Siemssen & Co	
Portland	Smith	Brit. sh	372	Rozario & Co	Dunedin, &c.
Rance	Grisbend	Fren. bk	559	Frazar & Co	
Siamese Crown	T. Weth	Siam. sh	539	Tack-mee & Co	
St. Paul	T. M. Otten	Siam. bk	300	Tack-mee & Co	
Tai Watt	F. Sass	Siam. bk	654	Chinese	
Tamesa	Green	Brit. bk	713	Wm. Pustau & Co	New York
Valentine	J. Gouligo	Fren. bg	387	Carlowitz & Co	
Weymouth	F. J. Hunt	Brit. sh	900	Russell & Co	San Francisco
RECEIVING VESSELS & HULKS.					
Chase	Mather	Pw. Mag.	283	Harbour Master	
John Adam	G. Horspool	Hulk	318	Water Police	
WHAMPOA.					
SAILING VESSELS.					
Charite	Herve	Fren. bk	390	Carlowitz & Co	
Ellon Castle	Ramsey	Brit. bk	330	Arnhold, Karberg & Co	Tientsin
CANTON					
An-lan	Godsil	H.I.C.M.	g-b.		
Chen jui	Wade	H.I.C.M.	g-b.		
Chinkiang	J. Hogg	Brit. str	783	Siemssen & Co	
Ching-Sing	E. Choy	H.I.C.M.	g-b.		
Demerara				Customs Chop	
Ningpo	J. M. Rayner	Brit. str	761	Siemssen & Co	Shanghai
Ngan-tun	Stewart	H.I.C.M.	g-b.		
Sui-Tsing	James Stewart	H.I.C.M.	g-b.		
Sun-Chee	Scott	H.I.C.M.	g-b.		
Tien-Po	Longueville	H.I.C.M.	g-b.		
Yantic	McDougal	U.S. con.	490		
MACAO.					
In port on 30th January, 1875.					
Camoes	J. Guimaroes	Port. g-b.			
Spark ‡		Brit. str		A. Heard & Co., Agents	
Tejo	F. Cabral	Port. g-b.			
‡ *Running between Canton and Macao.*					
SWATOW.					
In port on 30th January, 1875.					
Dronning Louise		Dan. bk	269	Order	
Faworth Castle		Brit. bk	354	Order	Chefoo
Frohlich		Ger. bg	360	Order	
Hieronimus		Ger. bk	227	Order	Taiwanfoo
Holstein		Ger. sh	280	Order	Taiwanfoo
Lady Clarendon		Brit. sh	1307	Order	Singapore
Lunalilo		Haw. bk	473	Order	Shanghai
Nardoo		Brit. bk	379	Order	Chefoo
Ocean		Ger. bk	457	Order	Saigon
Peter		Ger. bk	397	Order	Taiwanfoo
AMOY.					
In port on 29th January, 1875.					
Adeline	Michelsen	Ger. sch	134	Pasedag & Co	Chefoo
Alerta	Vogt	Ger. bg	209	Pasedag & Co	
Carl Ludwig	Callsen	Ger. bg	238	H. A. Petersen & Co	Bangkok
Eaglet	Nicol	Brit. bk	392	Boyd & Co	
Friendship	Klindt	Siam. bk	480	Brown & Co	
Leonore	Friederichs	Ger. bg	242	Pasedag & Co	
Meteor	Petersen	Siam. bg	295	Brown & Co	
Mikado	Lempfers	Ger. bk	340	Pasedag & Co	
Peter	Moos	Ger. bg	246	H. A. Petersen & Co